WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL. TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three t mes for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty grin and bear it." The battle must be pushed

All communications to the Ena, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

MAY. May is here with bud and blossom,

Grassy sward and leafy bower, And the earth unveils her bosom To the sunshine and the shower.

Brook and rill and flowing river Murmur as they glide along, And the willow-branches quiver

Where the wild birds sing their song. Round the flowers the bees are humming. All that meet the eye or ear Hail with rapture May's bright coming,

Empress of the rolling year. Little girl with golden tresses Twining round thy forehead fair, Which the morning wind caresses,

Sporting with each ringlet there--Hie thee to the flower-grown wild-wood Where the earth with bloom is rifo! Thou hast yet to learn, that childhood Is the only May of life.

Youth! on whose bright brow ambition Sits enthroned a sceptred king; Thou hast dreams of joys elysian, Brighter far than earth can bring.

Thou canst gaze, almost unheeding, On the glories of to-day-Prize thy moments! life is speeding Life, that brings no second May.

Thou! with dark eyes, in whose glances Glows the light of love's first dreams, Wandering where the sunlight dances

Where the shadows softly tremble With the water's rippling flow-Pause! those eddying waves resemble Much of life thou yet must know.

Ever changing, ever flowing. Coaseless still they pass away: Shaded now and dark, now glowing With the light of rosy May.

Gliding onward, pausing never; Spring's young flower or wild bird's lay Wins them back no more forever-Like thy life's enchanted May.

Captive, in thy dungeon pining, Raise thee from thy floor of stone! Lo! the sun of May is shining; E'en on thee its beams are thrown

Through thy grated window stealing,

Softly, lovingly they come, To thy heart again revealing Light and liberty and home Though kind friends no more may meet thee.

Buried in a living tomb, May's glad sunlight comes to greet thee

Cheered with Faith and Hope and Love, To behold earth's glories turn thee, May-flowers emblem those above

Soon, those earthly flowers shall perish Like them thou shalt pass away To a clime where blossoms flourish In a never-ending May.

Glen Quiet, Colerain, Ohio.

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.

M. E. Church, which once embraced the six Eastern States, has swarmed no less than five times. It now embraces about two-thirds of Massachusetts, and is composed of one hundred ways been celebrated for its stern, uncompro mising anti-slavery principles. And as it has just arisen from a most interesting session, pernaps a communication to your valuable journal

The body convened in the thriving village of Chicopee, late a part of Springfield, but recently chartered as a distinct township. The place numbers not far from seven thousand inhabitnts, and is remarkable, not only for the production of all manner of cloth, but also for the manufacture of cannon, swords, bells, bronze tist, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopalian, and Catholic. The pulpits of every one save the Catholic and Episcopal were thrown freely most glorious unity of spirits in the bonds of That day will not soon be forgotten The influences of that day cannot be lost; they time, and break away on the shores of eternity The business of the Conference was trans acted with felicity and dispatch.

On Saturday evening, about twelve hundred ward S. Taylor, of the Seamen's Bethel Church in Boston. Taken all in all, he is the most remarkable man on earth. In parce, the material in all cold increases of all my school friends, and if your dignified spirit scorns these devices "to make sport withal," let not your contempt keep you from me—for, all cold increases. tions of his countenance are separated from the rest of the race by a whole infinity. For suppleness of muscle, sensibility of nerve, quickness of apprehension, fullness of thought, and | Madame Ricord's establishment perspicuity of utterance, he has no equal. Dr. Beecher's recipe for true eloquence, namely, to burst, then knock out the bung and let nature caper," is followed to the very letter. He carries his audience, at will, from the depths of sadness and bitter weeping to the very climax fretted himself at all in his solitude. He sat to baptize it into a sacred aim of life, of uproarious laughter. But it requires a more are multiplying upon his head, disease has evidently fixed itself in his blood, and he will ere long be gone. And when he goes, "we ne'er shall see his like again;" for he can have no successor. Two such men in one universe would involve a contradiction, a fault with

which nature can never be charged. The discussions on the subject of slavery vere very interesting. No one looked upon the system but with the feeling of pure hatred There might have been some slight difference of opinion, but there was no evidence of the exice of a truckling time-server, nor a tepereference to the contemplated action of the ap proaching General Conference in Boston, the following resolutions were passed with great

1. Resolved. That it is the sense of this Conference that a rule should be inserted in the Discipline of the M. E. Church, prohibiting the reception of voluntary slaveholders into the "We shall harmonize admirably, I assure

2. Resolved. That it is the sense of this Conference that, after a specified date, all persons who shall be found in the church, sustaining then," said he, "let us hush our discords with the relation of voluntary slaveholders, should the spell of your music."

be expelled from the church. These sentiments are honest. They were so

"The only spell," thought Agnes, "that I have not found utterly powerless with you? unanimous in the Conference that no opposition For, in fact, while listening to a few chosen as terrible a want of charity as that you have and was encountered. The moment they fell from songs, he had often seemed as rapt and devout charged on me. I am certainly not conscious ed. the lips of the mover, they were voted and filed. a slave as the most exigeante coquette could de- of despising anybody, nor would it raise Mr.

a Conference of as able clergymen as any in the Union, they will tell. The border menstealers will squirm, no doubt; but they must said, "For all those songs that you like best," she said, as she rose from the music-stool at last, you are indebted to Miss Eustace, for I learned them all from her." "I am everlastingly obliged. But has Miss

the gate: the sanctuary must be cleansed.

Mark this, all ye traffickers in human blood!

the Fugitive Slave Law, we hold it as the mon-

have no respect for it, whatever. It never has

there come bonds, imprisonment, confiscation,

and death-still we shall despise that law, and

do all in our moral power to defeat its execu-

tion. No plea of expediency, no amount of political wrath, no degree of satire, contumely, or

reproach, will ever avail. Agitation is our

right, and we shall agitate the subject, despite

These are not the foamings of passion; they

are the conclusion of the syllogism of which the

command of God and the promptings of a pure command of God and one promption premise philanthropy are the major and minor premise H. M. B.

For the National Era.

THE UNSUSCEPTIBLE.

while here I sit, a faithful lover at your side.

For you my mortal hatred of pen and ink gives

used to reconcile my errant heart to its duty.

unexampled consequence to the whole house-

hold. Our good housekeeper hurried up stairs in a fever of impatience to meet "Miss Agnes,"

little black Sam was to be seen throwing up

his heels on the grass outside, like one mad,

and my dear father, in quieter wise, drew me

into the library, and there looked on me with

grave eyes, that my heart grew quickly full-

up here occasionally, since I have been at home

Dick is not, however, the only handsome

interesting topic. Perhaps you ren

man fall so far short of his duty!

cordial, but he is withal so utterly

extreme, perhaps.

property. But there is usually a certain spic

feminine companions, which one misses if it is

I am invested in his eyes with just about as

sentimental a halo as my father, who by the

way admires our new friend to the last degree.

The consequence of all this is, that the two

gentlemen entertain each other with high con-

verse, which they know to be seven flights

above the reach of my girlish powers, and I

nonsense of Dick Sullivan; hardly a preferable

But as I can make nothing of Mr. Decker

for myself, I generously give him up to you

You cannot have forgotten that old promise of

will strike conviction to his heart, if (a doubt-

two may have many happy hours together.

The woods and hills and free air of heaven

to-day-an event for which I must be suitably

prepared. I shall anxiously wait for your com-

Mr. Decker did not appear indeed to have

"See there, unbeliever! It is easy to call my

What unshaken faith you place in your

pictures fanciful and false; there is what shall

own eloquence! Has it been your happy ex-

perience that a request needs only speaking to

"Then I conclude that Miss Eustace posses-

"Amiable!" cried the indignant Agnes

wish once put in words. A most amiable char-

"She is no more amiable and pliant than I

she actually arrive. Really, I had no idea in

what disrepute the gentler virtues were held

you; much better than you and I are likely to

Mr. Decker turned to the piano. "Come

I shall be curious to watch the

musing so quietly, that the entrance of Agnes was unperceived by him, till she came close to

Ever your own

bring the original!

No. not exactly

be fulfilled ? 22

acteristic!

Come and try your spells on this

moral and intellectual.

was not always his only child.

LEVISON LODGE, Sept. 10.

B ____d, Mass., April 22.

without end."

We Methodist ministers of the North consider slavery the "sum of all villanies." And as for not a music-store have done as much for my Eustace a monopoly of all sweet songs? Might happiness—that is, supposing you could have strous out-birth of an unmitigated sin. We been induced to receive instruction through so commonplace a channel?" "Not at all. They are all stray gems, which

been obeyed by us—it never will be. No. Let Miss Eustace has caught, remembered, gathered up, where no one else would find them. But be as ungrateful as you please, your time is very short," she mentally added.

At this moment, Mr. Heath and Mr. Levison were descried coming up the walk. Agnes was dismayed. "Father will never forgive me," said she, "if I am not ready. Mr. Decker, you must meet them, and keep them out three minall opposition, till the curse is removed, "world utes longer. Ask father for the history of any little scrubby tree out there. And stay—you are going to the village; take my letter, too. The mail closes very soon."

She thrust the letter into his hand, and darted up the staircase. Decker called after her, 'Miss Agnes, you have left this unsealed." "Seal it yourself, then. I cannot stay now."

Do you trust my honor so implicitly? "Yes, where there is so little temptation!" Mary Eustace was not unworthy of the love bestowed on her by Agnes. Indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the lat-DEAR MARY EUSTACE: For no being but yourself would I prison myself within house er, that she could so warmly appreciate the walls to-day. All the airs of heaven woo me, more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Demore subduing discipline, than herself. Dependent from infancy on the will of a fond but way. Your sway over me is as unbounded now, as when so gently wielded through all our merry school-days. Yet I miss your hourly councapricious and selfish grandfather, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes sel, and the many sweet ways in which you and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

In fact, I think I am in a hopeful way of being spoiled. The process began the very night I reached here, and found myself a person of She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her joyfully to accept the invitation. Yet Agnes trembled, in spite of the confident air which she had assumed with Mr. Decker, for she had dark and lowering visions of that abominable grandfather. She was therefore almost as much surprised as delighted, when one Saturday afternoon, some three weeks from the date such affectionate pride beaming from his fine, of her letter, she was called home from her

ramble, to welcome Miss Eustace. of conceit, if you will, but there was some love Wearied with her tedious journey, how sweet and gratitude in it too. Yes, and quite a little were the affectionate words and caresses of flame of daughterly and domestic feeling, and Agnes to Mary Eustace! How beautiful the a host of most respectable resolves. I would so gladly become what he believes me to be, for cene that met her enchanted eyes from every window, contrasted with the dull city she had left behind! Yet the happiest contrast was that of the loving attention she received, to the I know his every hope centres in me now; I I spend much of my time rambling about my old haunts, and looking up my friends, the brooks and bird's nests. Imagine Madame wearying, self-denying service, which at her own home it was her lot to pay, with little chance of satisfying her grandfather's exacting temper. This visit would be a blissful oasis in Ricord's horror, could she see the pupil fresh her life, and with its memory she would return from her polishing hands, poised on the top of a wall, ready for a spring, or scrambling, hands and knees, up a rough hill-side, more cheerfully to her duties.

Dick Sullivan has found it convenient to run eves bore witness to her words.

My father looks with no favor on the poor fel-And now, fast flowed the stream of gay and low, and, I think, allows the calmness of his girlish talk. Numberless incidents of their own mind to be quite unnecessarily ruffled in chool life were lived over again with new deregard to him. Even from your gentle lips l light, and even the sorrows of that time took a seem to remember some severe things spoken of my friend Dick—all well deserved, no doubt; merry tone as they recalled them.

Rodney Decker came in, as usual, at evening. yet, for the minor purposes of life, Dick does not answer badly. One should not, in a world Agnes was in proud and happy expectation. Mary was so beautiful that night. Agnes had never seen her look so well.

so barren of good looks, undervalue a handsome face like his, even if it is open to that "I have talked so much and so foolishly to withering charge of owing more to complexion | her about this man," thought she, as she rose man we can boast. And here we approach an that will do; a very pretty, lady-like color. Now, what does he think of her?"

my impromptu sketches of Levison Lodge and What he thought of her it was difficult to its vicinity, a certain nondescript flourish of the pencil, which, I contended, was a most suggestive representation of our next neighbor's should be to a stranger. But it was too soon tine old house and domains. The poor man to despair; he was not a man to be fascinated has died abroad, and forthwith has come into at first sight. Mary should sing; if he did not appreciate her voice, she would give him up. Mary sang, as she always did, when asked,

possession a nephew, who, as I said before, rivals Dick Sullivan in point of exterior, and distances him altogether on every other ground, but she was not quite in voice, though the exquisite tenderness, which was the chief charm Now, Mary, this Rodney Decker, idling away the autumn months in our quiet village, might naturally be expected to fall in love with me, were it only for something to do. Never did a that lay on the table. In a moment he came Seriously, back and joined his praises to those of the Mary, I am not so conceited as to assume the others, but it was a cold performance, Agnes heart of every man I meet to be my necessary

"Insufferable man!" she said to herself. in the intercourse of two thrown together in "Absolutely he is so conceited, he can think of no one but himself. I believe that is the secret of it after all. To look at her now, as she ward you, so long as you are perforce his sole stands talking to my father, in that peculiarly such intelligence in those absent, however little it is worth in reality. dark eyes; who that has a heart or soul could Mr. Decker is very neighborly, very kind, very help being charmed?"

Not Mr. Levison. He took the opportunity. and unsusceptible, that my young charms are quite thrown away upon him. I can see that when Mr. Decker did at last approach Miss Eustace, to say to his daughter in a low voice. Agnes, your friend does you credit; she is worth ten of you, however. That lady-like re- as he. He is altogether unfit for it.' pose of manner is as lovely as it is rare. Handome too, as any woman need care to be." After this tribute, Agnes could not refuse her father his favorite Scotch song. But while surprised. "Vexations, petty annoyances, hunting for it through an immense pile of mu-know you have had, but not real affliction am driven to console myself with the gallant sic, her eyes were busy sending covert glances | surely.

"My dear father, Roy's Wife is not here. She is as great a cheat as ever. (He is talking, certainly, but in that low, monotonous kind of way.) I really believe I have passed it. Now a visit to me, sealed as it was with a thousand must go over the whole again. (If he would school-girl vows; I can wait for its fulfilment but look at her, instead of tangling my unfortunate purse, with his eyes bent on his own impracticable hero. I have already begun the mischief.) Ah, here we come to the Scotch game by praising you on all occasions. He listens with polite skepticism, but your presence music; I had forgotten my last systematic arrangement. Do admire it, father. (There was a look! Why, that was quite glorious; but now at the purse again, eyes and fingers. I do bebest and dearest of all my school friends, and lieve the man is vain of his hands!) Found at last; the last of the pile, as usual. Now let us see if Mary's music has not spoiled mine for

But still, while her father listened delighted to her voice, her thoughts were occupied with nearer wooings, or what she would fain have will be joy enough for those whose love made such, than those of the "braes o' Balloch." Poor Agnes! she did not realize how powerless were such memories as hers, to change or link I must leave you, for Mr. Decker is waiting the destinies of two human hearts forever. The below, I wish I might say impatiently; and our new clergyman, Mr. Heath, is to dine with us full had been borne there with a laugh, in an hour of mirth, but these fruitless endeavors were giving it every moment a deeper hold vas almost ready, with tears of disappointment,

> The girls had retired for the night, before Agnes ventured to utter one word of the vexa- er, ble, her eyes cast thoughtfully down, while she slowly unbraided her long hair. Agnes approached her, and twining her little fingers caressingly in those well-known glossy waves, up pleadingly into Mary's eyes, and startled her from her reverie, with a sudden-Now, Mary! do not say that Rodney Decker is the most disagreeable person you ever saw in

ses that pliant loveliness that cannot refuse a peal.

"Well, promise me not to judge of him by just what you have seen this evening.'

"I will not indeed, my dear Agnes." "Ah, then, he has been rude-stupid, per-

haps? quite polite in Mr. Decker. I should think him as intelligent as most young men."

Agnes released the imprisoned hair, and stood quite aghast at these apparent conces- of myself! That is a compliment, truly! from you, who I know despise most young men, and spoken of Rodney Decker, who has no more in ommon with them than you have!

"That is a worse compliment than mine, dear Agnes, if you mean by it to accuse him of horses was ascertained, and their merits of paces as terrible a want of charity as that you have and disposition, safety and spirit, duly discuss-

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SEVENTE | They will have their influence. Coming from sire, but always with the sound the influence | Decker in my opinion to know that he consid- my daughter," said Mr. Levison, "but I preered himself above his kind."

"Oh, he does not he does not!" cried Agnes, eagerly. "He is more charitable than you, for he will even be very civil and friendly to Dick Sullivan, whom I must not say you despise after all this, but only rather disapprove. Dick has a handsome sister, however; that may be an assistant to his charity." Agnes hesitated, doubtful whether a little jealousy might not be away introduced with good effect. One look at "W introduced with good effect. Mary's calm, superior face, made her ashamed three weeks!" exclaimed Agnes, affecting great seriousness of manner.

"But Mary, dear, I certainly saw him look up once with a most animated, delightful kind | Where a person's coming and going seems to of look, that could not have accompanied a stiff remark, a dull conversation—how was it? "Really, Agnes," returned her friend, "you

are rather hard upon me. If you had warned me that the context of every look, up, down and sideways, was to be called for. I might not supposed it to be more interesting to you than it was to me."

match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best purued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there re mained a hundred things between Mary and his fine horse will give a more imposing apherself, which could on no account be kept pearance to our cavalcade. Secondly, he who over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away into slumber, the words faltering on her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appear ances and proprieties, which so often charac terizes the heroes and heroines of dreams Agnes woke, and with James Fitz-James, men Had given. tally exclaimed—"I'll dream no more! she carried the resolution into her waking life, it had been better for her peace through the coming month. The next day's sun had but just risen, when

A true Sabbath morning," Mary exclaimed

going to propose a ride to those hills to-day. But you are not sorry, now that you do re member it, dear Agnes?

"You are thinking how impatient I used to be of those long Sundays at Madame Ricord's, said Agnes, with a blush. "But it is so differ ent here, at least since Mr. Heath came. When my heart a witness that what he says is true. "Oh, Agnes, I shall be happy here!" she could not help exclaiming, and her kindling bath almost in the same way that you do." Mary's eyes alone spoke the pleasure she

felt. She could appreciate the confidence implied in even so simple an expression of serious feeling, and she would not startle it back by a

What sheet of water is that," she asked, after a moment's silence, "gleaming beyond the woods over there?" "Wannee lake," said Agnes, in a low, chang-

Mary looked inquiringly at her. "I have told you of my lost brother, Mary at my heart. And my poor father!

How long ago was it? "Five summers since. Oh, Mary, how dif decide. Agnes thought he was not quite so polite and attentive as so courteous a man panionship of a brother! No one knows how should be to a stranger. But it was too soon much I still miss him—miss what he would have been, as well as what he was."

"Think of him as he is, dear Agnes!" "I do, Mary; but sometimes his lonely death comes up so vividly before me. I fancy his last return, and take care of her. struggles, and I see again his little lifeless form rescued just too late by a passing foot-traveller of her singing, could not be wanting. Agnes the long wet hair, and the icy fingers—I feel-stole a glance at Mr. Decker. He had turned them again with the same shudder of despair them again with the same shudder of despair from the piano, and was looking over some prints that came over me, that strange, wretched af. Sullivan. ternoon. We were so stunned that none of us even spoke to this stranger, and he went away without leaving any word by which we might know whom to thank. I wish now that I could know whom to thank. I wish now that I could "You can speak understandingly on that meet that man again, just to let my full heart point, Miss Agnes, no doubt," he answered,

> Do you ever go to the lake now?" "No, Mary, I cannot. I know the very spot where all this happened, and I see it often. both waking and in dreams. But I kept away at first from a kind of fear, and now I canno bring myself to break the spell. Dick Sulli van has teazed me often to go boating there with him. He does not know, and I have never but I cannot confide a sorrow to such a person

is a place of sorrow," "Do you feel it so, Mary?" asked Agne

'I have not suffered in the way that you

have, Agnes, nor in any way of which I can speak to you." Agnes was puzzled, but she had no excus for inquiring farther. She contented herself gave herself up quite carelessly to the enjoy

derness, the warm sympathy she felt in a sor row whose nature was unknown to her. surprised that his influence over Agnes had was just now in a mood when trifling was been a happy one. There was a depth of agreeable to her. Mr. Sullivan had some new prayers, that seemed to bear with it an irresistible power. And while a pure taste controlled acceptable and appropriate to the humblest

disciple, the rudest worshipper in that village congregation. Upon leaving the church, the girls were joinplimentary triflings seemed to bring them ab ruptly down to earth. Mary continued, however, to express the warm admiration she felt for Mr. Heath, with an animation that should of the road. have been gratifying to Agnes. But at this point Agnes experienced a perverse revulsion of feeling. Highly as she exalted Mr. Heath in van, especially in presence of Mr. Heath, on her own eyes, and much as she had longed for

voking." Her reply was a cold one. "Mr. Heath is superior to the majority of country preachers, to be sure; but in the city, where one has a choice, the chance of being "Oh, unquestionably," interposed Mr. Sulli-Mr. Heath's. The sermon this morning, for Mary smiled at the earnestness of this ap- instance; suitable enough for the ignorant, quire her to flirt with Mr. Sullivan. "Certainly not; I had no thought of misguided part of his congregation, but rather barren of interest to the rest,

> should have been pleased," returned Agnes. quickly, "but I think neither you nor I, Mr. Sullivan, need complain."

wisely held his peace. Agnes walked on with her side, said, in a low voicean impatient step, indignant at him and at herself. "Mr. Sullivan's horse is very gay, I see. Is stride we herself. "That Dick Sullivan should take upon there no danger that he may infect the Printer of the stride we have a str himself to agree with me, when I make a fool | cess?" To be enlarging, too, on his spiritual wants under Mr. Heath! But it is provo king about Mary, after all!" At breakfast on Monday morning, another

fine day being in prospect, Agnes proposed a

sume Mr. Decker will be happy to accompany

"Oh, certainly!" replied Agnes, and Mr Sullivan, too. How fortunate that he should have arrived just at this time !" Really, my dear, Mr. Sullivan's visits are not so infrequent as to render each one worthy of a jubilee. I was not aware he had been

"Why, dear father, he has been gone these

"Has he indeed? Well, it may be bear upon no object or result of any kind, I rarely charge my mind with it." "Mr. Sullivan may have objects in his visits,

with which you are unacquainted," said Agnes stealing an arch glance at Mary. Mr. Levison rose hastily. "At all events, this one shall have prepared myself to give it. I really had have the result of enlivening our ride to-day. Her father left the room without speaking. than it was to me.⁷

Agnes began to feel herself in the position of the good old baronet in Camilla, whose favorite he not give me credit for a little sense and dis-

crimination myself?" "Because you never give yourself credit for

any, when you are with him."
"I don't see that. I am sure I have implied no more than that Dick Sullivan will be a valuable addition to our party, and that is both sensible and discriminating. For, firstly, he and under any circumstances in life, changes three into four, confers a favor on all parties. And

At this moment Mr. Levison returned to say Agnes, I should like you to invite Mr. Heath to take tea with us this evening.'

"Certainly, sir. Have you any particular reason ? " "None, but that I like now and then to see

a man of sense and worth in my house. Have you any particular objection, my dear?"
"Yes!" thought Agnes, but she only laughed, and promised to see that the invitation was

Within an hour, horses and escorts were at the disposal of the ladies. Little black Sam contemplated the setting forth of the party, with very justifiable admiration. That all the Agnes flung open her favorite east window, and summoned Mary to her side. She might well be proud of the burst of morning beauty it commanded at that moment.

Watt Vy destricte authit and the favorite east window, and summoned with the from being at her own side instead of Mary's, was matter of annoyance to her at first. But the fresh air and exhilarating motion were But the fresh air and exhilarating motion were death to such light cares as hers. Mr. Decker "Ah, I had quite forgotten that. I was just was, besides, so kind and agreeable, and especially so eloquent in the praises of her favorite Princess, and the Princess herself so gloriously spirited, that it was impossible to be dissatis-

fied with anything.

The view of which they were in search was almost attained, when Agnes began, by gentle approaches, to attempt an investigati you hear him, you will understand it. He is so good and earnest himself, and I feel always in "Mr. Decker's mind in regard to Miss Eustace, "Miss Eustace is pleasing," said he, in anwer to some cautious interrogatory. "Pleasing!" thought Agnes, in lively de-

spair; "why not call her a fool at once? "Her eyes are not blue," he continued, in a tone, it seemed to Agnes, as if that might be rather her misfortune than her fault. "I hope not!" she indignantly exclaimed. The bright, laughing blue of his own met hers with such a look of archness, that she was

more than ever provoked. "If you expected," she said, "to find in Miss Eustace a mere mirror of your own perfections, no wonder you are disappointed."
"Come," said he, laughing yet more hearti-

ly, "this is rather unjust. a little, which will be quite becoming. Yes, never look at it now without a heavy sinking your eyes certainly have not the misfortune to "They are not further from it, however, than

from that glorious depth of darkness which I think so beautiful in hers. How well she looks on horseback! "Yes, her figure is graceful. Has she been as much accustomed to riding as you?

thought she looked timid once or twice.

"You had better ride with her, then, as we "Certainly, Miss Agnes. I should not think of inflicting myself longer on you; and standing in the way of such superior attractions, he added, with a backward glance at Dick

"Mr. Sullivan has the superior attraction of possessing some slight susceptibility to what is

"I never knew this man in such impertinent ly high spirits," she said to herself. "It is ortunate for Mary that he has not known her long enough to dare vent this tormenting spir it upon her. And yet she looks for all the world, as if he were doing it now so deprecating, yet half amused. She will begin to think him presuming, rather than stupid. Agnes turned the Princess' head toward the objects of her solicitude, but she found Mr.

"He must be unfit for this world, then, for it Decker expatiating on the beauties of the scene before them, with the sobriety of a Guide-book As they left the spot, Miss Eustace and Mr Decker taking to lead, Agnes looked admiring. ly after them, and said to herself, "What pity that they cannot see themselves as I do. and understand how beautifully they look together! It would settle the thing at once." They now wound past a turn in the road and Agnes, resigning them to their own devices

ment of all that was fascinating in Mr. Sulli van. His fine appearance on horseback, his easy nonsense, and graceful attentions, were not without a certain charm for Agnes. tricks of horsemanship to teach her. Agnes. always fearless, and now brimfull of excite ment and frolic, forgot everything but the fun his style, its simplicity and directness made it of the moment. Dick Sullivan found himself in such apparently high favor, that his vanity rose to fever heat. Various little attentions or have instinctively repressed, she now received without stopping to consider their import,

She was suddenly recalled to herself by the anexpected apparition of Mr. Heath, who was taking his customary walk along a shady part

whose respect she placed a high value. It was not flattering to have it supposed that the sowith an uncomfortable sensation at the mo-ment, how terribly well suited they were to and satisfying to her. "Yet it must be so, in one another. "He is outshining Rodney Decker," she said to herself; "it is inexpressibly protruth, it would be dishonorable in me to dis guise it. If I am so unfortunately constituted as to enjoy frivolous society, the world and Mr. Heath are welcome to know it.

On the present occasion, however, her men-"Oh, unquestionably," interposed Mr. Sulli-van. "Very well now, as you say, Miss Agnes, for a country church, but in the city one would not so very welcome to know. Perhaps she had hardly feel satisfied with such preaching as been carrying her honorable principles a trifle have chosen another road for his morning stroll, "We may wonder, then, that Miss Eustace | and it was in no very happy frame of mind that As she was turning to go on, her riding cap became unfastened. Mr. Heath held her horse

Dick saw he had committed an error, and while she re-arranged it, and as he stood by

"I am not timid," she said. "But your friends may not be the less anx-

ious for you on that account," said he, smiling gently, as he released her bridle rein. Agnes thought there was a shade too much meaning The good condition of the in all this, and she chafed under it. "I believe I can read your riddle," she answered, with affected carelessness. "But in my

The next moment she was very sorry. But were as nothing in comparison; that anima the cold words had been spoken, and were beyond recall. Mr. Sullivan, who had been unable to hear, still less to comprehend what had passed, experienced nevertheless a certain change in Miss Levison's demeanor toward him, which was neither accountable nor grati

As they entered the village, Agnes bethought herself of the existence of two Misses Thorston, who were visiting a married sister there, and to whom the present seemed an excellen opportunity for being polite. She accordingly requested Mr. Sullivan to ride up with her to Mrs. Cornell's gate, that she might invite them

to take tea with her that evening. "They are fine dashing girls, Mr. Sullivan. You will be delighted with them."

Mr. Sullivan assumed a look of consummate indifference. To be polite, now and then, to Miss Eustace, was so obviously necessary as a mere matter of policy, that he could make up his mind quite philosophically to it. But as for these new girls, Dick believed they must

The Misses Thorston were some time in making their appearance, but they were pro-portionably magnificent at last, so that it was all fair. They accepted Miss Levison's invitation with very frank expressions of pleasure Country life was apparently becoming dull to them, and Mr. Sullivan's handsome face, it was evident, was a bright vision across their path. "They may have him to-night!" thought Agnes. "I have sacrificed enough to him for one day."

Leaving the Misses Thorston quite radiant with anticipations, Agnes and Sullivan turned towards the lodge. At the park gate they met Mr. Decker dashing down the drive. "What have you done with Miss Eustace

all this time ?" cried Agnes. "All this time! We have been but a few rods in advance of you, since we started for

"But we have been this half hour at Mrs. Cornell's. Do make some account of that." Decker laughed. "You must have had a charming call," he said, "to protract a bare five minutes in this way. I hope Miss Eustace will not tell so hard a story of my powers of make such uncivil reckoning of time.

Dick's gallantry was touched. He began a thousand protestations. It had not seemed a moment to him, but Miss Levison's mental chronometer and his could not be expected to

Agnes interrupted him. "What an amount of words about a poor half hour, from men who every day waste twenty-four whole ones. must interfere, before you grow too careful of your minutes, and claim some of them for this

With promises of attendance at tea-time. they bade her good morning. Mr. Levison appeared at the door, to assist his daughter in dismounting, and his bow to Mr. Sullivan though quite civil, was such as to leave the young man no pretext for lingering.
"And now, come evening!" fervently sighed Agnes; for already her heart was growing

hopeful again. The morning's mischief was not irreparable. She would win Mr. Heath to forgive her foolish petulance. Dick Sullivan should be turned over to the Thorstons. As for Mary and Mr. Decker, she would neither make nor mar; she would trust the chances of a long evening to bring them together. But when evening came, and with it came

But you described her guests, it brought little satisfaction to the no less sociably than tastefully arranged; and if people would only have been as accommodaoff to a charm. But Agnes soon saw that he plans were destined to be in every particular frustrated. The entertainment followed an entirely new programme. Dick Sullivan, instead of blessing the Misses Thorston with his smiles adhered pertinaciously to Miss Levison's side as blind to her own weariness as to her father's impatient glances that way. Agnes was not so blind. She felt, when she did not see, those looks, and she read them thus;

"My bad opinion of that young man is be coming more decided every moment; at the same time, nothing could surprise me less than that my daughter should elope with him before the week is out."

Mr. Decker had, from the moment of their entrance, devoted himself to the Misses Thorston, with an ardor peculiarly misplaced in the eyes of Miss Levison. He exerted himself so much to be agreeable, that Miss Juliet, the elder, was won over into content, and listened with delighted eyes. But the faithful Anna handsome hero of the morning had already been installed into the vacant post of maste of her affections. Her restlessness and wishful glances showed how willingly she would have relieved Miss Levison of her troublesome

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

A DONKEY IN A BALL ROOM Mr. Kendall, writing from Paris to the New Orleans Picarune, describes the following scen-

in a Paris ball room: "A highly ludicrous incident occurred a few evenings since at the Casino Paganini, a large ball room located at the head of a passage lead ing out of the Chaussee d'Antin, and which is much frequented this season by a mixed and most micellaneous crowd. The orchestra had just struck up the Galop du Chenin de Fer (Railroad Gallop,) and the merry dancers had taken their places, when into the room bolted round the large salle with a perfect rush. Never was such a stampede seen in a ball room. direction, and such a "gittin up stairs," suc a jumping upon chairs and tables, and such a climbing up pillars, up to that moment had his part, which at another time Agnes would never been witnessed in the Casino Paganini dumb at the strange apparition, the musician dropped their instruments and fled in terror. while the donkey kept galloping on in his mad flight, careering in circles around the room, amid the wild screams of the hundreds of women, all only bent upon seeking places of

"What could have brought such an intruder into a dancing hall, no one could imagine, but it was afterwards ascertained that the donke had been left by his master standing before door in Chaussee d'Antin, and that struck by one of the carriages continually passing through the rattling of others, he had suddenly started off at the top of his speed. The more he ran, as is always the case, the more frightened he became, and in his flight, seeing the passage leading to the Casino, he bolted into But poor refuge did he find; for he had now to run a gauntlet of at least fifty coachmen, always stationed in the passage on the lookout for customers, who, yelling and quire her to flirt with Mr. Sullivan, At all his terror and his pace. The saloon is on events, she could have wished Mr. Heath to the first floor, and without stopping to procure a ticket of admission, but knocking over career, the poor brute made his advent among the dancers, as already mentioned. "Solitary and alone he sat that ball in motion," and commotion too. Without stopping to select a partner, he joined in the grand gallop, and at a stride which soon distanced everything on the

and to music of his own composition and performance, he finally cooled or tired himself down, came to his senses, and quietly commenced a survey of the premises. From this out he is said to have been the pet of the evening, the female portion of the crowd in particular pressing around him, and regaling him plentifully with cakes and other notions. When the ball was creed gayety is no sin, either in a horse or his over, he was sent by the commissary of police I shall not be able to attend you myself, rider. So Princess and I will try and take care to the public pound, and thus ended the doings

of ourselves. We shall hope to see you this evening. Good morning." of a donkey in a dancing saloon. The adventures of the celebrated bull in the china shop simply confined his operations to breaking plates, cups, and saucers; but the hero of the Casino Paganini for a space broke up a ball.'

> DEFENCE OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE CHARGE OF AGGRESSION.

From a Speech delivered by Mr. SMART, a Dem-

ocratic Representative from Maine, in the House of Representatives, April 23, 1852. The Federal Government has power, under the Constitution, to bestow office and emoluments upon the citizen. What share have the South had in the administration of Government, and in the execution of the laws? Have they, in this respect, been the victims of Northern domination and oppression? From what sections have the Chief Magistrates of the nation been taken? At the close of Mr. Fill-more's term the Presidential chair will have

From the South

Let it be remembered that, from the first formation of the Government to the present moment, the North have had a decided preonderance of numerical strength; and yet they have forborne, with few exceptions, to use that strength for the elevation of their sons to the first place in the nation. There have been six teen elections of President; and how many times do you suppose, sir, a majority of the North have voted for a man of Southern birth? They have done so eleven times. And how many times have a majority of the South voted for a native of the North? Let me answer, but once-only once in sixty-four years. In the sixteen Presidential elections, 3,456 electoral votes have been cast: 790 votes have been given by the North for Northern candidates

1,155 by the North for Southern candidates and 321 by the South for Northern candidates The South have stood with their serries ranks for their own men, generally asking, and seldom yielding; and now some of their zens are complaining of "Northern domination and aggression." Men sometimes complain to obtain more than their rights. Sir, I am reuctant to bring myself to believe that our entertaining. You, Sullivan, at least, will not | Southern friends are actuated by a similar pol-

1,190 by the South for Southern candidate

Several of the important places have been filled as follows, up to March 4th, 1849: From the North. From the South

12 years Chief Justices -Secretaries of State Attorneys General . peakers of the House 23 " With about one-half the white population the slaveholding States have had, if I am not

in error, a majority of the Cabinet, of the mem-

pers of the Judiciary, of the Foreign Legations and of the officers of the Army and Navy They have now the President of the Senate the Speaker of the House, the Commandin General of the Army, the Chief Justice of th Supreme Court, and a majority of the Cabinet officers. There have been from the South twenty-one Presidents pro tempore of the Senate, and from the North thirteen. These are the facts, and this is the answer to the charge of Northern aggression, that is forever sound ing in our years. I ask attention to these facts, and ask gentlemen to remember that there are 13.000,000 of white people at the

North, and only about 6,000,000 at the South I have alluded, sir, to the first places under the Government. I have not mentioned second and subordinate offices. a distinguished Senator, made in the late c vention of Southern Rights Association, held

"The Southern States can no longer be th nurse of great statesmen. The ambition of ready to be satisfied with the crumbs and gar page of office. There are those who will the South Atlantic States should be eligible to the Presidency; it would not change the

present state of things. Such a clause might s well be in the Constitution for all practical The young men of the South throwing of the ties of trained politicians, should look to the own destiny. They need look to no Federal preferments that are worthy of their ambition Third and fourth places they might attain, when they would be entitled to the first if they were in

These extracts were cut from the newspaper and I suppose them to be correct. This able and ardent champion of what I regard as factitious grievances, modestly claims that the rightful positions of the young men of the South are the "first positions" under the how they have any exclusive right to be on the list of important places. They have a right to an equality of condition under the Government, and nothing more. But admitting what seem to be the modest claim of the distinguished Senator, and the facts show that their names

have remained on the first pages of the Blue Why, sir, they have not only had the "first places," but their "crows and ducklings" have een well cared for. Here is a list taken from

one principal officers of Government, heads of Departments, bureaus, chief clerks, &c., there States, nine of the former being born in Pennsylvania, and eleven of the latter in Virginia Two are foreigners, namely, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and one of the Assistant Postmaster Generals.

cluding custom-houses,) 1,442 were natives of whose place of birth was unknown. Of the state. Maryland has 196: Pennsylvania 177 New York 144; District of Columbia 128 Massachusetts 83; Kentucky 47; North Car olina 44; Maine 42; New Jersey 41; Connecticut 39. &c.

"Of the 136 foreigners, 34 were born in Ire and; 13 in England; 21 in Germany; 8 in France; 7 in Scotland; 3 in Spain; 2 in

tom-houses, as those employed in them are always appointed from the States in which they are located. This table shows that of 1,698 persons, 631 were appointed from the ference in favor of the latter being 299. Of these, 1,177 were employed in the city Maine 20, New Hampshire 10, Vermont 10. Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, California 1; total from free States, 631. Appointed from Delaware 6

0, Georgia 16, Alabama 12, Mississippi 11, Louisiana 8, Texas 3, Florida 6, Kentucky 16, Tennessee 18. Missouri 10. Arkansas 3; total from slave States 729. Not reported 79.7 Let me say here that the idea of filing a list of the offices in the local custom-houses at the North as a "set off" to these places is simply

The people of the South are entitled to fill

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Copies of this work are for sale at this office. Price-in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth,

full gilt. \$2 can have this work in paper covers mailed to them, free of postage, on addressing L. Clephane, at this office, and enclosing \$1 in money and 27 cents in post office stamps—over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As the Presidential canvass is about to open, an opportunity is offered to those who wish to subscribe for the Era for six months. They can succeed without breaking up the national June, for half a volume, which will carry them | Southern Confederacy, the other, to the abolithrough the canvass and election up to the first of December. We republish below our

Week after next, we shall commence the publication of a novelette, entitled "Rank and Nobility," of rare interest. It will probably run through ten or a dozen numbers of the Era, and before its close we cherish the hope of again introducing Mrs. Stowe to our readers.

We trust, therefore, that no subscriber will not expect to receive accessions to our list? A that place, is the forerunner, we hope, of many of the same sort.

The terms of the paper are as follows:

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months -Ten copies, six months -Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 56

cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

The story of "The Unsusceptible," by a new and unknown contributor, on our first

delivered by Mr. Smart of Maine, in the windication of the North against the charge of single opinion ever expressed by us, a state- chair; - still, they insist upon dragging it aggression. A large portion of it we lay before our readers in this week's Era. After tical principle which dictates and defines the force upon it odious, extra-constitutional rereferring briefly to legislation by Congress in national political action we advocate in rela-sponsibilities, provoking an agitation dangerrelation to Slavery, and giving a history of the tion to Slavery, is, Non-Intervention with Sla- ous to the institution they would perpetuate. located in this District, he commences the sur- is a logical sequence, first, of the great doctrine | right of settling the question of slavery for North and South from the Union, which we present on our fourth page.

Mas. Dennison, the widow of a respectable physician of New York, has accepted the ageney of the Musical World and Journal of the Fine Arts, which has been tendered to her on such terms as will enable her to derive from it nally introduced, seemed to imply that human shall bear sway on whatevever questions may an honorable support. She presents herself beings might be property. Mr. Madison opwith cordial testimonials from Doctors Cheever and Tyng of New York, and other wells Constitution they were about forming, should known citizens; and the work for which tolerate the idea that there could be property she solicits patronage is of a high order in man. The Convention sympathized with of merit. She has already obtained in this him, and the phraseology was modified, so as city some two hundred subscribers to whom to preclude such an implication. This, taken she would express her heartfelt thanks, and, as in connection with the language of the instrushe intends to visit other places, for a similar ment itself, is authority enough for us. The In Boston he has been received by the Govpurpose, we commend her enterprise to the Federal Constitution nowhere recognises the

LAWS OF SOUTHERN STATES IN REGARD TO COLORED SEAMEN

The law of South Carolina, under which colored seamen entering her ports are imprisoned, is at last to be brought to a judicial test. Manuel Pereira, a colored Portuguese sailor, articled to service on an English brig which existence within exclusively Federal jurisdicwas lately driven into Charleston by stress of tion. Wherever the Federal Power is the sole weather, having been arrested and incarce- lawgiver, Slavery cannot exist except in viola- We trust that his last impressions of America

that Louisiana is about to adopt a more rational ries, would make Slavery in them a legal imand liberal course on the subject. It says- possibility.

"The Legislature of Louisiana, after full consideration of the representations that have been addressed to them, have repealed those provisions of their law which provided for the imprisonment of colored seamen from abroad, and have substituted for this a provision allowing such seamen to land for their necessary States leaves it without the boundaries of naduties, with passports from the Mayor. We have not yet seen the statute, and cannot say whether it applies to colored seamen from the North as well as from foreign countries. In regard to the former, we should be decidedly opposed to placing them on the same footing as the latter, except where they are driven into our ports by stress of weather. But, even in regard to them, it seems to us that our law this subject imposes an obligation on the States, they seldom act from their impulses. The ought to be changed on the principle of the In- not on the Federal Government. It may be cui bono is always with them the ruling diana and Illinois Constitutions. Let colored seamen from the North be forbidden to enter that it contains no grant of power to Congress the vessel to a fine of a thousand dollars for every one, and we venture to say we should be cured, but the power to prescribe the manner in the affairs of Europe, and to the fact that no more troubled with the visits of those prepublish the Louisiana statute as soon as we can

We shall not believe that the Legislature has made any such mean discrimination in favor of foreigners against their own countrymen, till we have indisputable proof of the fact. That the Charleston Mercury should advocatesuch a discrimination is in keeping with its general character. It has no love of country, and long since ceased to be an American journal. The contemptible policy it recommends is clearly exposed by the New York Evening

"The Governments of these countries (France and Great Britain) have means of enforcing proper, therefore, that a black cook from stitutionality. a British vessel should go on shore unmolested, Massachusetts has no such resource. If, therefore, there is a colored man among the cre ... of a Massachusetts vessel, he is seized, and impris-

lowed the same liberties in the slave States as the subjects of a European Kingdom.

"We are not greatly surprised that this new indignity should be meditated, encouraged as Persons at a distance of not over 500 miles it is by the submission with which the previous ones have been received."

SECTIONALISM-STATE RIGHTS-NON-INTER-

The Washington Union, the alpha and omega of whose Democracy is the duty of slavecatching, thus discourses on Sectionalism and

"We have never believed that the Southern Press was the organ of the State Rights party, in the sense in which this party forms a portion of the Democracy of the Union. It is as far out of the line of this party at the South as the National Era is at the North. Both presses are essentially sectional, and neither of them can send in their subscriptions by the first of organization of parties. The one looks to a tion of slavery, in violation of the compacts of the Constitution. To suppose that either the one or the other can force their extreme views on the Democratic party, is to say that this party contains within itself the element of self-

If Slavery be national and Liberty sectional, then the Era is sectional. If Liberty be national and Slavery sectional, the Union other States shall be delivered up, and I confess

Liberty is the great interest of all the States of this Union; for its preservation and exten- State, and he coming therefore within the jusuffer his paper to be stopped; and may we sion, the Union was founded and the Federal riction of that State, shall be delivered up, it Government organized. Slavery is an interest club of ten new subscribers, just sent from cherished by not a third of our population, Kalamazoo, Michigan, by N. M. Thomas of nor was the Union formed or the Government organized, for the purpose of perpetuating or extending it. The National Era is devoted to

One of the amendments to the Constitution provision; nor can the Union, nor any of its sectional allies point to a single opinion we have ever uttered, or measure advocated, in the test of Democratic orthodoxy. The power to enact this law, or any one on the subject, is tion, and National politics would be freed from ted States, nor prohibited by at to the States." It is therefore a reserved State power, and the law is a violation of State Rights, the offspring of Federal usurpation. The Era opposes it and demands its repeal: the Union sustains it, and insists that its maintenance shall be made the test of Democracy-a law, enacted by Federal power, without warrant, in violation of State Rights, the pillar and ground of the Democratic party!

No, it is the Union that advocates consolida tion doctrines; the Era is a State Rights pa-

Our Federal neighbor has the hardihood to We have referred to the able speech Slavery, in violation of the compacts of the creases and must increase with every census; Constitution." The assertion is false. The that at this very time, if united, it could spare House of Representatives, on the 23d ult., in Union cannot produce in support of it, a several votes, and yet fill the Presidential ment ever made, an act ever done. The prac- into the support of an Evil it detests; they. manner in which the seat of Government was very and the Extradition of Slaves: and this If they want peace, if they would retain the of the relative benefits derived by the held by Madison, and distinctly announced by Judge McLean from the Supreme Bench with- of Federal action, let them consent to the rein a few years-that the Federal Constitution does not recognise the idea of property in man; secondly, of the doctrine of State Rights.

The provision relating to the importation or States might think proper to admit, as origiposed it, because he could not bear that the idea of property in man nowhere, in the language of Judge McLean, regards slaves as property. Now, as the essential element of staveholding is the property relation, and as York that it was his purpose to leave Boston the relation cannot exist, be regulated, he for England, where, we suppose, he and Mazmaintained, without law, and as the Federal Government cannot recognise or treat human beings as property, Slavery can have no legal

rated, Mr. Matthew, British Consul at that tion of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, port, applied through his counsel, Mr. Petti- we find it existing in the District of Columbia, gru, to Judge Walker, for a writ of habeas cor- and how? When the territory was ceded to pus. The Judge refusing to grant the writ, no- the Federal Government, the laws of Maryland tice of an appeal was given, and this will prob- and Virginia, including those which recognise ably bring the case ultimately before the Su- human beings as property, were adopted or repreme Court for adjudication. It will be enacted by express statute of Congress. This recollected that Mr. Hoar, commissioned by statute, so far as it treats human beings as Massachusetts to bring this law before the ju- property, we hold to be unconstitutional. Nondicial tribunals, was promptly expelled from Intervention, which in our creed is the duty the State. John Bull is treated with a little of the Federal Government in relation to Slavery, would therefore leave the system in this It would seem, from the following paragraph District without the form of law. The same in the Charleston Mercury of the 27th ultimo, doctrine and principle applied to our Territo-

But they are safe for the South; for they completely exclude the idea of all interference by Cougress with the institution, as existing under State authority. Non-Intervention by the Federal Government with Slavery in the

tional polities or national parties.

The other doctrine referred to-that of State Rights—forbids legislation by Congress or any action by the Federal Government, in relation labor. The provision of the Constitution on nius, and may kindle at its burning words, but Let colored effectuated by State legislation; it is certain to legislate. The right of reclamation is sein which the right shall be exercised, not being they have responsibilities in relation to the cious 'citizens of Massachusetts.' We shall delegated to Congress, not being necessary to its use, and not being prohibited to the States, is reserved to the States, in accordance with the Amendment to the Constitution above

We are aware that the authority of the Supreme Court is against this view of the subject: but the decisions of that tribunal are not extensive revolutionary correspondence. infallible. They may be reconsidered—they are not irreversible. Public Opinion changes-Courts change. The opinions of the Supreme Judiciary cannot destroy the right of Congress | 29th,) at pred to repeal a law pronounced constitutional, or the right of a State Legislature to enact a law pronounced unconstitutional, with a view to in quick succession, of still greater violence, the rights of their subjects in South Carolina. the reconsideration of the question of its con- These were followed by a strong smell of sul-

Certainly, the doctrines we have just presented, as sustaining the position of Non-Intervention by the Federal Government with Sla- The clerks of the Interior (located in Winder's Diplomatic Corps; but of the purport of this strain the Convention from attempting any titled to as much respect as Southern. The oned till the vessel departs. The citizens of very and the extradition of slaves, were fully building) ran out quite alarmed.

the free States of the Union are not to be al- | sanctioned by Mr. Webster, in his 7th of March

speech, in 1850. 1st. As to the absence of the recognition of chattel slavery by the Constitution, Mr. Web-

ster held the following language: "It may not be improper here to allude to that-I had almost said celebrated-opinion of Mr. Madison. You observe, sir, that the term slavery is not used in the Constitution. The Constitution does not require that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up; it requires that persons bound to service in one State, and escaping into another, shall be delivered up. Mr. Madison opposed the introduction of the term slave or slavery into the Constitution; for he said he did not wish to see it recognised by the Constitution of the United States of America that there could be property in men."-Speech in U. S. Senate, March 7, 1850.

2dly. As to the absence of power in the Federal Government to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from service or labor, he

"This article of the Constitution which says to these States they shall deliver up fugitives from service, is as binding in honor and con-science as any other article. No man fulfils his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to find excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional duty: I have always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says, that those persons escaping to I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that a person escaping into another seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained it, and I entertain it now.'

The opinions Mr. Webster held in 1850, and Liberty; the Washington Union to Slavery: which he declared he had always held, are our opinions now; and were they suffered to control the legislation of the country, the question of provides that "the powers not delegated to Slavery would be excluded from the sphere of the United States by the Constitution, nor pro- national politics. So far as the North would hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the be concerned, it would be resolved into a purely States respectively, or to the People." Our moral question, to be treated by moral instru-State Rights doctrine is all embraced in this mentalities. So long as the citizens of the free States shall be forced into the support of Slavery, by the action of the Federal Govern_ ment, so long will those of them who are Anticonflict with it. We sharge that the Union | Slavery in their views seek by political means not only has advocated measures repugnant to to correct this action, to relieve them from this provision, but that it is seeking to make this coerced, unconstitutional responsibility. one of these measures, the Fugitive Slave Law, | Place the Federal Government in relation to Slavery on the ground of strict Non-Intervennot delagated by the Constitution to the Uni- this disturbing element, from this constant cause of sectional antagonisms.

Politico-economists would continue to argue on the subject of slave-labor, philanthropists to discuss it as a question of humanity, religious men to inquire into their denominational relations to it, and the Public Opinion of the North would constantly bear against the system, but political agitation would cease with the removal of political responsibility.

But the politicians of the South are infatuated. They know that the North has the numerical power; that two-thirds of the whole population reside within its limits; that it has majorities in both branches of the Federal Leassert that the Era looks "to the abolition of gislature; that its relative political power inpeal of all Federal legislation concerning it, let them take their position on the ground of absolute Non-Intervention in regard to it by the Federal Government, and so place an imimmigration of such persons as any of the passable gulf between them and that Northern majority, which will go on increasing until it be subjected to its action.

Kossuth is now in Boston. His journey from the moment he entered New England became triumphal. The People at every considcrable town and station on his way greeted him with kind words and "material aid." ernor, with imposing display, and the Bostonions are delectating themselves with his elo-

We understand from one of his suite in New zini will labor to give direction and efficiency to the revolutionary movement.

The honors with which he has been received in New England have been paid, not so much to the man, as to the Principle he represents may be pleasant. Whether his visit on the whole has been an agreeable one, is doubtful. It seems to us that he misinterpreted the interposition of our Government for his release miseonceived the spirit of our foreign policy failed to appreciate the character of our Peo ple, and overrated his ability to influence their views and purposes. Disappointment with them and with the Government has been the

Another thing fruitful of embarrassment and disagreeable misonderstanding, was the fact of his being attended by so large a retinue. It was expensive and troublesome, and did no good. Had Kossuth, unattended except by two or three of his secretaries, made the tour of the United States, he would have avoided many awkward difficulties, and the entertainers as well as the guest would have been bet-

As to the effect of his visit and his captivating oratory, it has been less than the demonstrations on his arrival led the Public to anticipate. He has piped unto us, and we have not danced; he has mourned unto us, and we have not lamented. The People have been moved.

But, this much has been gained: the People have been awakened to a deeper interest cause of Liberty throughout the world; and it is not improbable that they now are better qualified than before the agitation consequent on the advent of Kossuth, should Europe again be convulsed by Revolution, to assume their true position: and Kossuth himself has collected money enough to aid him in carrying on an

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT WASHINGTON .- At the Washington Observatory, to-day, (April two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, at intervals of one second. After the lapse of two minutes, three other shocks were experienced phur. The officers then came outside the building and remarked that no smell of any kind were plainly felt in various parts of the city.

For the National Era. QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

And the angel that was sent unto me, whose name was Uriel, gave me an answer, and said,
"Thy heart hath gone too far in this world, and
thinkest thou to comprehend the way of the Most

thinkest thou "Yea, my lord."

Then said I, "Yea, my lord."

Then said he unto me, "Go thy way, weigh me the weight of the fire, or measure me the blast of the wind, or call me again the day that is past."

II Esdras, chap. iv. A bending staff I would not break, A feeble faith I would not shake.

Nor even rashly pluck away The error which some truth may stay, Whose loss might leave the soul without A shield against the shafts of doubt. And yet, at times, when over all A darker mystery seems to fall, (May God forgive the child of dust, Who seeks to know, where Faith should trust,) I raise the questions, old and dark, Of Uzdom's tempted Patriarch. And, speech-confounded, build again The baffled tower of Shinar's plain.

I am: how little more I know! Whence came I? Whither do I go? A centred self which feels and is-A cry between the silences; A shadow-birth of clouds and strife, With sunshine on the hills of life: A shaft, from Nature's quiver, cast Into the Future, from the Past: Between the cradle and the shroud. A meteor's flight from cloud to cloud. Thorough the vastness, arching all,

I see the great stars rise and fall,

The rounding seasons come and go, The tided oceans ebb and flow; The tokens of a central Force. Whose circles, in their widening course O'erlap and move the Universe: The workings of the Law, whence springs The rhythmic harmony of things, Which shapes in earth the darkling spar, And orbs in heaven the morning star. Of all I see, in earth and sky-Star, flower, beast, bird-what part have I? This conscious life-is it the same Which thrills the universal frame Whereby the caverned crystal shoots. And mounts the sap from forest roots Whereby the exiled wood-hird tells When Spring makes green her native dells? How feels the stone the pang of birth, Which brings its sparkling prism forth The forest-tree the throb which gives The life-blood to its new-born leaves? Do bird and blossom feel like me Life's many-folded mystery-The wonder which it is. TO BE? Or stand I severed and distinct, From Nature's chain of life unlinked Allied to all, yet not the less Prisoned in separate consciousne Alone o'erburdened with a sense Of life, and cause, and consequence?

In vain to me the Sphinx propounds The riddle of her sights and sounds: Back still the vaulted mystery gives The echoed question it receive What sings the brook? What oracle Is in the pine-tree's organ-swell? What may the wind's low burden be? The meaning of the mouning sea? The hieroglyphics of the stars? Or clouded sunset's crimson bars? I vainly ask, for mocks my skill The trick of Nature's cypher still

I turn from Nature unto men. I ask the stylus and the pen What sang the bards of old? What meant The prophets of the Orient? The rolls of buried Egypt hid In painted tomb and pyramid? What mean Idúmea's arrowy lines, Or dusk Elora's monstrous signs? How speaks the primal thought of man From the grim carvings of Copan? Where rests the secret? Where the keys Of th' old death bolted mysteries? Alas! the dead retain their trust, Dust hath no answer from the du

The great enigma still unguessed. Unanswered the eternal quest; I gather up the scattered rays Of wisdom in the early days, Faint gleams and broken, like the light Of meteors in a Northern night Betraying to the darkling earth The unseen sun which gave them birth; I listen to the Sybil's chant. The voice of priest and hierophant; I know what Indian Kreeshna saith, And what of life and what of death The demon taught to Socrates: And what beneath his garden trees, Slow pacing with a dream-like tread, The solemn-thoughted Plato said: Nor lack I tokens, great or small. Of God's clear light in each and all, While holding with more dear regard The scroll of Hebrew Seer and Bard, The starry pages promise lit Thy miracle of Life and Death, Oh Holy One of Nazareth!

The circling serpent coils in stone, Type of the endless and unknown; Whereof we seek the clue to find With groping fingers of the blind! Forever sought and never found, We trace that serpent-symbol round Our resting-place, our starting bound ! Oh thriftlessness of dream and guess! Oh wisdom, which is foolishness Why idly seek from outward things The answer inward silence brings; Why stretch beyond our proper sphere Why climb the far-off hills with pain. A nearer view of heaven to gain? In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit, Contemplation, dwells. A fountain's pine-hung slope his seat, And lotus-twined his silent feet Whence, piercing heaven with screened sight. He sees at noon the stars, whose light Shall glorify the coming night.

On Aztee ruins, gray and lone,

Here let me pause, my guest forego; That He in whom the cause and end, The Past and Future, meet and blend, Who, girt with His immensities, Our vast and star-hung system sees Small as the clustered Pleiades. Moves not alone the heavenly quires But waves the spring-time's grassy spires Guards not Archangel feet alone, But deigns to guide and keep my own Speaks not alone the words of fate, Which worlds destroy and worlds create, But whispers in my spirit's ear, In tones of love or warning fear, A language none beside may hear.

To Him, from wanderings long and wild, I come, an over-wearied child. In cool and shade His peace to find Like dew-fall settling on my mind Assured that all I know is best And humbly trusting for the rest. I turn from the bewildering sense Of his diffused Omnipotence, From Nature and her mockery. Art. And book and speech of men apart, To the still witness in my heart : With reverence waiting to behold His Avatar of Love unfold, The Eternal Beauty new and old!

"We learn that the Hon. Luther Bradish has been appointed by the Presicent to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the city of New York, in the place of John Young, deceased, and that the appointment was on Tuesday confirmed by the Senate.

What's the matter? Mr. Bradish used to be as good an anti-slavery man as Senator Seward himself. We have not heard of his conversion.

MR. HULSEMANN, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, left Washington yesterday, on his return to Vienna. It is understood that previously to his departure he addressed an Offiwas perceivable in the atmosphere. The shocks | cial Note to the Secretary of State, and communicated copies of it to the members of the

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

their State Convention on the 5th ultimo, at Jefferson City. Both sections of the Democracy, Benton and anti-Benton, were represented : the Bentonites had the majority, but the order of the day was, conciliation. The Convention agreed upon a series of resolutions, reaffirming the Baltimore resolutions of '48, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98; sanctioning the Compromise measures; upholding the right of instruction, declaring that the Hon. B. F. Wetherell offered the following People have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress through the Legislature, and to hold the members of the Legislature accountable for any misrepresentation of their will in giving instructions; and disavowing any fellowship with Abolitionists or Nullifiers. The resolutions were intended to maintain the right of course of Colonel Benton in appealing from the Legislature to the People.

An attempt by Dr. Lawry, an anti-Benton member, to make adherence to the Compromise measures a test, was voted down. General Sterling Price (Benton) was nominated for Governor: Dr. W. Brown (anti-Benton) for Lieutenant Governor. An electoral ticket, consisting of five Benton and four anti-Benton men, was nominated. The same proportion was observed in the election of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and in the State Central Committee. No instructions were given to the delegates in relation to Presidential candidates. but a resolution was adopted, expressing a preference for the old ticket, Cass and Butler. So far as we can judge from the proceedings,

the two sections of the Democracy in Missouri have buried their differences. The Whigs held their Convention at St. Louis on the 19th. The newspapers say that they were united and enthusiastic. Colonel plead in excuse for its toleration an inexorable Doniphan was nominated for the office of Governor. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, and an electoral ticket was designated. Resolutions were adopted, expressing devotion to the Union, denouncing the further agitation of the Slavery Question, declaring the intention of the Whigs of Missouri to support no candidate for the State or National Legislature, or for the Presidency or Vice that I am desirous to see an extension of Presidency, "unless he is known or believed Area of Slavery," as some gentlemen have said to be in favor of the Compromise measures as its effect would be. I am no defender of Slaa final settlement of the Slavery Question, and opposed to reopening in the slightest degree the question involved in them for renewed agitation;" demanding protection to American industry, and aid to river and harbor improvements. The Convention further resolved that

North Carolina.- The Whigs of this State in their State Convention recommended Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency. and Mr. Graham for the Vice Presidency, but they added the following resolution:

Mr. Bates its first, Mr. Crittenden its second,

choice for the Vice Presidency.

"Third. That, whilst thus declaring our choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we will, nevertheless, cordially support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, which we insist should be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in the principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace. And we declare it, as the opinion of this Convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency can obtain the vote of the Whig party of North Carolina unless he is, beyond doubt, in favor of maintaining the entire series of whose provisions are a disgrace to the country. Compromise measures.

Georgia.-The Constitutional Union Con-

vention passed the following resolution party will not give its support to any candidate for the office of President or Vice President of on the questions of the day. But he asked the United States, unless the Convention nominating such candidate shall declare its acquiescence in the measures of Congress known as | We commend his answer to the consideration the Compromise measures, and its determina- of men who have any ideas beyond a cotton tion to consider these measures as a final adjustment of the matters embraced by them."

It was resolved to take no further action at present in relation to the Presidential election, but to hold another State Convention, after

Florida.-The Florida Democratic Convention met on the 19th ultimo, and nominated James E. Broome for Governor, A. T. Maxwell for Congress, and D. L. Yulee and S. W. Spencer delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention. A series of resolutions were adopted, the first of which affirms the Virginia resolutions of 1798; the second endorses the Baltimore resolutions of 1840; the third deprecates the revival of any past issues; and the fourth Convention, uninstructed. No preference was expressed for any individual, but it was understood that the first choice of the Convention was Douglas for President, and Jefferson Davis

Maine.-At a meeting of the Free Soil members of the Legislature of Maine, held at Augusta, week before last, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

" Resolved, That the cause of American Liberty is still dear to the hearts and strong in the unwavering purposes of its friends; that it is to be steadily prosecuted through whatever vicissitudes it may pass; and that we admit no settlement which allows the extension of slavery or the slave power, or the perversion of our General Government into an instrument

of oppression.
"Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a National Free Soil Convention, as early as may be, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, for the united support of free men in the approaching

"Resolved, That we recommend to that Convention the names of John P. Hale. of New Hampshire, and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, for

The Convention also chose eighteen delegates to the National Convention. The Portland Inquirer, one of the ablest and truest papers in New England, in its last number, runs up the ticket nominated, and accompanies it are to be organized, and candidates are to with the following:

"To-day we give to the breeze the banner recommended at Augusta for 1852. It is an ship of Mr. Stephens? emblem and promise of Righteous Government, and every free heart in Maine will hail it like the rainbow on the bosom of the deluge. It tells of Liberty, Justice, Glory; of Hope, Joy, flag of our country's young men-true, noble,

the holding of a State Convention of Whigs Convention, and sustaining Mr. Fillmore. South Carolina.—The State Convention of

ession, met at Columbia, South Carolina, on pointed to which was referred the act of the denounced traitors to the Constitution. Legislature for the appointment of deputies to a Southern Congress, and the call of a Convention. Of course, nothing will be done.

Last Thursday, majority and minority refrom its exercise from considerations of expedi-

Maryland Legislature lately assembled in Con-Missouri.—The Democrats of Missouri held vention, passed resolves in favor of the finality of the Compromise, and in favor of Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency, but declaring their willingness to support any other true Whig who has stood and continues

to stand, by the finality of the Compromise. Michigan.-The Democratic State Convention organized at 11 o'clock this morning (April 28)—133 members were present.

resolution, which was unanimously adopted Resolved, That the roll of delegates be called by the secretary, and that each member of the Convention, on his name being called. announce his preference for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency." The members announced Lewis Cass as their

choice, without a dissenting voice. instruction, without implying censure of the delegates at large to the Baltimore Con-Governor McLelland was elected one of the

Illinois.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois, which met a short time since, passed resolutions affirming the finality of the Compromise, and unanimously recommended Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. This of course was to be expected. Texas has nominated Houston; Pennsylvania, Buchanan; Michigan, Cass; Indiana, Lane; Kentucky, Butler; Illinois, Douglas; and Marcy is understood to be the candidate of a majority of the delegates from New York. The Democracy is abundantly blessed with candidates.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

There was a time when Mr. Stephens of Georgia was singular among Southern men, for his liberality on the question of Slavery. He was classed with those who, while offering no defence for Slavery on abstract grounds, necessity. The Southern Herald, of Athens, Georgia, in its issue of September 25th, 1851, That this creed, omitting all notice of quesquotes the following language, which, it says was held by Mr. Stephens in Congress, in the year 1845, in a speech advocating the annexation of Texas:

"This acquisition will give additional power to the Southwestern section in the National Councils, and for this purpose I want it. Not very in the abstract. Liberty always had charms for me, and I would rejoice to see all of Adam's family, in every land and clime, in the enjoyment of those rights which are set forth in our Declaration of Independence as natural and inalienable, if a stern necessity, bearing the mark and impress of the Creator himself, did Mr. Fillmore was its choice for the Presidency, is the case with the States where Slavery now not, in some cases, interpose and prevent. Such exists. But I have no wish to see it extended to other countries; and if the annexation of Texas was for the sole purpose of extending Slavery where it does not now and would not otherwise exist, I would oppose it!"

The liberal views of Mr. Stephens, we presume, endangered his political standing. Men's circumstances and interests modify their sentiments insensibly. A few years later, like M1. Clingman of North Carolina, once remarkable for his toleration, he was transformed into an extreme pro-slavery man, and allied himself with those who considered the claim and policy of extending Slavery to countries in which it had no existence, of far more importance than the preservation of the Union. And now we find him holding all party organizations, and the Union itself, as less vital than the perpetuation of a law for catching runaway slaves,

In a speech in the House on the 27th, he assumed the ground that the Whig and Demoeratic parties represented no principles, no "Resolved, That the Constitutional Union questions-that an organization aspiring to the on the questions of the day. But, he asked, "What is the prominent question of the day?" plantation.

> "The great, leading, controlling, prominent question,72 he says, "which is likely to enter into the contest, is the right, the constitutional right, of one section of the country to reclaim

On this question he demands that parties shall be organized; he will support no party, no candidate, that does not make it a prominent question. All other subjects are dismissed as insignificant. Millions of money and thousands of lives have been sacrificed through the inattention of Congress to the subject of River and Harbor Improvements; but what is this to the recapture of a few miserable runaways? How shall the public lands be disposed of? system that may become necessary, act with an ultimate view to Free Trade, or on the principle of Protection & How far shall the aid of Government be given to monopolies, for the sake of encouraging competition in steam navigation with foreign Powers; or can it be given at all, without serious detriment to individual enterprise, which has hitherto been found a sufficient basis for our maritime greatness? What shall be the policy of the country in the great conflicts between Despotism and Republicanism which threaten the stability of the Old World? These, if we may believe Mr. Stephens, are not "the questions of the day." They are not to be named in comparison with the "great, leading, controlling, prominent question"-shall we have the precious right recognised, of catching a few runaways, who from time to time make an exodus from the land of bondage in search of a Northern Canaan? Question of Questions! What sublime principles it involves! Every nation has its mission-and what American will not glory in the thought, that the mission of our Model Republic is, to provide for catching runaways! This is the grand question on which Parties

But this gentleman does not state the question fairly. The Whig and Democratic parties at the North have never denied the consti-Prosperity, and Peace perpetual. It is the tutional right of the South to reclaim its fugitive slaves. The People of that section generally have never contested the right: there is Alabama.—The Whigs in several districts of not a Free Soil Member of Congress who has Alabama are indicating a strong desire for the ever denied or attempted to explain away the reorganization of the Whig party in that constitutional provision on the subject, Not State. A county meeting has recommended against the Constitution, but against an unconstitutional law, a law outraging every senon the fourth Monday in May, for the pure timent of freemen, every guaranty of personal pose of appointing delegates to a National rights, have the Northern People protested and struggled. This law, framed by slaveholding politicians, in the spirit of slaveholding institu-South Carolina, to consider the subject of Se- tions, has been imposed on a People to whose sentiments and institutions it is abhorrent, and place the 25th. Governor Means was chosen Presi- the demand is, that they shall submit without dent. A committee of twenty-one was ap- a murmur to its recognition, or be deemed and

plant themselves! Who can hereafter doubt

the breadth and nationality of the statesman-

The great question, then, as it respects the reclamation of fugitives, is not whether the Constitution shall be obeyed, whether a constitutional right shall be recognised and proports were submitted, and made the special vided for, but whether it shall be provided for order for the next day. The majority report in the barbarous, revolting form prescribed solemnly affirms the right of Secession, and by the Slave Power. The Constitution is declares that South Carolina is now restrained one thing, construction is another. Slaveholders are not divinely authorized expounders. ency only. The same consideration will re- Northern notions of constitutional law are enparty that protests against the Fugitive Law said he would give himself up to the author

Maryland.—The Whig members of the may yet be loyal to the Constitution; but the party that sanctions it as a finality, demonstrates its disregard of the Constitution and its vassalage to Slavery. This is our opinion, and it is worth as much as that of Mr. Stephens.

THE MANIFESTO.

The fight for peace goes on; agitation for the sake of quiet is spreading; concord is ought through discord the politicians who prate most glibly of conciliation and brotherly love, show their sincerity and tact by rousing into fierce activity slumbering differences of pinion, and by forcing issues calculated to levelop the natural antagonism of sections.

The latest effort of importance to put down gitation, and hold up the Union, is the Manifesto of the eleven seceders from the Whig caucus, addressed to the Whigs of the United States, in explanation and justification of their course. The letter-writers forestalled them: their whole case was submitted by telegraph to the Public before their address was concoct ed. It presents no fact not already known to the People, no argument with which they are not familiar. Its authors doubtless were under the impression that posterity would regard it as we now regard the Declaration of Independence; but it is already on its way to the limbo of vanities, to take its place with the amous Southern Address of the last Congress, and the proceedings of the Nashville Conven.

The sum and substance of it is: that Mr. Marshall of Kentucky and Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, with a few other equally discreet and patriotic men, not finding enough to employ their great faculties in the work of legislation to which they had been elected by the People. undertook to frame a creed for their party, and to prescribe to upwards of a million of independent voters, the terms, issues, and nominations on which they should act together: tions concerning the Tariff, the Independent Treasury, Public Lands, River and Harbor Improvements, Governmental Expenditures and Reform, or any other question of general interest, embraced but a single article-the finality of a series of measures, the only practical one of which is, a most detestable law for slave-catching: That the attempt to establish this broad and enlightened creed for the Whig party, was made in a caucus of Whigs, at which were present only sixty-seven members. forty-five from the free, and twenty-two from the slave States-"a meager majority," as the address says, "of the Representatives claimed as Whigs in the Congress of the United States," and that it was defeated on a point of order by a vote of forty-six to twenty-two, eight of the Southern men voting with the majority, seven of the Northern men with the minority: That, disappointed in this attempt to induce the Whig members of Congress, or rather "a meager majority of members," to fix the creed of a National Whig Convention, over which they had no other authority than that of determining the time and place of its meeting, they retired in disgust, and they now ask the judgment of the Whigs of the United States upon

This is the subtance of the Manifesto; we cannot find room for its commonplaces. Eleven names are subscribed to it, as follows:

W. Brooke, Mississippi; Jackson Morton, Florida; John Moore, Louisiana; Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky; M. P. Gentry, Tennes see; C. H. Williams, Tennessee; E. C. Cabell, Florida; David Outlaw, North Carolina; J. Aristide Landry, Louisiana; James F. Strother, Virginia.

I concur fully in the statement of facts, as well as the general positions of this address.
T. L. CLINGMAN, North Carolina.

Certainly, not a formidable array. The platform on which these eleven gentlemen undertook to place the party, is defined in the resolution of Mr. Marshall, their leader, as fol-

Whereas the determination of the time and lace for holding a National Whig Convention has been referred to the Whigs of Congress the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives having assembled in Convention with the explicit understanding that they regard the series of acts known as the adjust aent measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connection a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from onflicting sectional interests and opinions and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace,' and to unite on this basis as well as apon the long-established principles of the Whig party, do hereby recommend the day of -, and the city of -, as the time Shall we in the modification of our revenue and place for holding the National Whig Convention for the choice of Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, respective-

These eleven patriotic men do not, however confine their efforts to the Whig party. They seem disposed to take the Democratic party also under their care. They insist that both shall adopt the platform of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, under pain of being denounced as outcasts from the fellowship of good and honest

"Should both of the great political parties fail to shape future party organization upon the enlarged and fair principle to which we invited the Whig meeting at the Capitol on the 20th instant, there remains hut one other resort. The People will demand such an organization, at the expense of existing parties, and it will triumph over both; or, misled by political leaders, whose personal ambition rises above their love of country, the People will be come involved in a canvass conducted by candidates whose parasites will pander to sectional prejudices, and will seek political preferment by arousing sectional passions.

We presume the Whig and Democratic Committees will take the subject into serious consideration, and avail themselves of the profound wisdom of Mr. Humphrey Marshall and his

Meantime, the conduct of this gentleman and his friends is the subject of contradictory comment by the Whig press. At the North. it is condemned. The Washington Intelligencer, with its accustomed prudence, abstains from the expression of any opinion concerning it, and the Republic, which, since its coalition with the Union to obtain the printing of Congree, has been unusually discreet, hopes that all will yet be right. The Baltimore Patriot is unwilling to take sides in the controversy, but the Baltimore American, and Savannah (Ga.) Republican, leading Whig journals, fully sustain the conduct of the seceding members.

MURDER OF A SUPPOSED FUGITIVE.

The following telegraphic despatch from Columbia, Pa., appears in the newspapers of this

COLUMBIA, April 30, 1852. It appears that Deputy Marshal Snyder, of Harrisburg, accompanied by Police Officer Ridgely, of Baltimore, and Mr. Stansbury, of Maryland, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of arresting an alleged fugitive slave claimed by Mr. Stansbury.

About three o'clock the party proceeded to a lumber yard in the southern extremity of the town, where the negro was engaged piling lumber, and attempted to arrest him. He made an effort to escape, and in the scuffle bit Mr. Ridgely's finger, holding it in his teeth. At this juncture Mr. Ridgely drew a pistol, which in the scuffle went off, and the ball pasing into Upon the result being known, Mr. Ridgely

ties; but upon the arrival of the officers at the hotel, he could not be found. Officer Snyder took the cars for Harrisburg, where he had been temporarily arrested, but

subsequently liberated without examination. Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest over the dead body of the negro, and a verdict was rendered according to the above circumstances The deceased leaves a wife and two children He had resided in Columbia eighteen months.

These facts are gathered from the proceed ings of the Coroner's jury. The first account represented the discharge of the pistol as accidental; but the following despatch from Baltimore, published in the New York Tribune, containing the statement of Mr. Ridgely, shows that there was no accident about it:

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 30, 1852. Police Officer Ridgely, of the firm of Zell & Ridgely, of this city, was the party who shot the allged fugitive slave at Columbia yesterday. He was pursued by an excited crowd, but suc seeded in reaching Shrewsbury during the night, and arrived in this city in the morning rain. He says, after they had arrested the fugitive, they were surrounded by a crowd of negroes; and in order to intimidate them, as well as the prisoner, who was making a desperate resistance, he drew his pistol. At that moment, Smith got his (Ridgely's) finger between his teeth, and, under a sudden impulse of pain and excitement, he discharged his pis-

tol, and the ball passed through the negro's

body, causing his instant death. Of course a crime has been committed, the aws of Pennsylvania have been outraged, and a demand will be made on the Governor of Maryland for the delivery of Ridgely. Should he refuse to comply with the requisition, it would excite no surprise. Pennsylvania has been so degraded of late, by unworthy concessions, under the influence of Buchanan, that she has almost forfeited her right to be treated as a sovereign State. She is rather a colony of Maryland, and can hardly complain at the establishment of the black code of Slavery upon her soil.

LITERARY NOTICES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A JOURNEY THROUGH TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, 11th street and Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

These two volumes form a very attractive portion of Appleton's "Popular Library." They are from the pen of M. Nuc, a mission ary priest of the Congregation of St. Lazarus, and contain his recollections of a journey through the interior of Asia in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846. In the year 1842, the Pope erected Mongolia into a Vicariate Apostolic and in 1844 M. Nuc set out under instructions from the Vicar, on an extensive tour, for the purpose of studying the characters and manners of the Tartars, and of ascertaining, if possible, the extent and limits of the Vicariate in these volumes, in graphic style, he relates what he saw and experienced in his travels, and there is a flavor of adventure and novelty about them, which quite captivate one's atten-

THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY. By Jos. Thomas M. D. Philadelphia : E. C. & J. Biddle.

Dr. Thomas, formerly classical teacher in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, has constructed this work on the basis of the First Book of Etymology, by James Lynd, a production adopted as a text book in the public schools of Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn. We think the Doctor has performed his task with great care and skill, and given us a book well calculated to promote an analytic knowledge of the English language. It is in cended for schools, but useful anywhere.

on, last September, in commemoration of the pening of the railroad communication beween Boston and Canada. We saw the pareant, and can well believe that no public event n this country has ever been celebrated with nore imposing display. The Bostonians have way of doing whatever they undertake, with all their might. Under the auspices of a Committee of the City Council, a full account of the celebration has been prepared, and printed n superb style. The paper, typography, and binding of the volume, are perfectly luxurious. Phrough the politeness of Mr. Appleton, we nave received a copy of the book from the Comnittee, for which they will accept our thanks. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCI-

ENCES. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadel-

We have already had occasion to speak of he plan of this quarterly, and the manner in which it is conducted. Every physician who would keep up with the march of his profesion at home should be a reader of it. Nor re its pages of value to him alone. The genral reader will find in it a great deal that is

SHEKINAH. A Quarterly Review. Vol. 1, No. 3, April, 1851. Price, \$2 a year.

This work presents, according to scientific ormula, the new revelations in spiritual phiosophy, which have lately broken upon the world. It is devoted to "the Emancipation of Mind, the Elucidation of Vital, Mental, and spiritual Phenomena, and the Progress of Man." Published by S. B. Brittan, at Bridgeort, Conn., it numbers among its contribuors, Horace Greeley, T. L. Harris, Rev. James Richardson, and other devotees to spiritual sci-

LACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. April, 1852. There is a quantum sufficit of exultation in his number of Blackwood, over the fall of the

Whig Ministry and the accession of Lord Dery. Let the Conservatives enjoy themselves We notice an interesting paper on American lilitary Reconnoissance, taking for a text the

otes by Major Emory, of reconnoissances in ur Western Territory. Excepting this and several chapters of "Mv

lovel," by Pisistratus Caxton, the matter is hiefly political.

LEAR HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. New York:

Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Number second is on our table. Dickens is

lying out extensive grounds about his Bleak louse. The work, it is said, is producing a

HE WESTWINSTER REVIEW. April, 1852. New York: Leonard Scott & Co., For sale by Taylor &

This number abounds in spirited discussions f the great questions of the day. We are not

ored with learned articles discoursing for the housandth time on the men and things of otemporary Literature of England, America, rance, and Germany.

HE NORTH BEITISH BEVIEW. Published and for | shall with many others mourn in view of the | ciples.

Expeditions, Wesley and Methodism, and Progress of Popular Education in Great Britain, will repay a careful reading.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. May, 1852. New York : Champion Bissell.

The Whig has a perfect rage for biography. t favors the public this month with the life of Mr. Sharkey, of Mississippi! Whose turn next? The literature of this number is good—its politics. Hunker.

The publishers are investing their work with all sorts of attractions. This number closes the second year of its existence, and it now has friends—I think, if the speakers had used more perhaps a larger circulation than any periodical of the kind in the world.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: Senator Seward's recent speech in favor of istaining the Collins line of steamers by Govrnment, has given much satisfaction to a large portion of the merchants of this city. The exlovernor does what he undertakes very ably. His bitterest enemies cannot deny this. What s the secret of this gentleman's hold upon the espect of the nation? I answer, his out-spoken ntiments on great national questions. He did not wait to secure a position in the councils of the nation, before he "put to sea" on these subjects. He nobly defined his position in his native State, and in Congress as he went along, and has ably sustained himself. Therefore it s that he is a man of mark. I am not a Sewardite, but I honor a man who takes hold on the great questions of the day with a master's hand, and who does not aim to prop himself up before he discusses momentous topics, in order that when he discharges his "long tom" it may not dislodge him from his position. not break up our ships of war and disband our navy, relying upon mercantile steamers, in case of necessity, for the defence of the country? The naval vessels are rotting, while the officers are decaying, and both are sustained at an immense annual expense. This is worth thinking of, economical legislators! It would be well if the People considered it also.

The old Lieutenant of Gov. Seward, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, is, it seems, nominated and confirmed as Assistant Treasurer of the United States for this city. It is said that he is delibwould not be dignified to clutch it too quickly. He is greatly respected, and is, as you know, a man of fair proportions, in body and mind, tately manners, and unquestionable integrity. Better send him as ambassador to Russia, and out Postmuster General Hall into the office of Treasurer. His presence is not equal to the x-Lieutenant Governor's, while his business abits are probably superior. But I have no loubt that Acting President FILLMORE will seeure to his old law partners, Messrs. Haven and Hall, before he quits the White House, snug offices, the avails of which will last somewhat longer than their present terms of office. Why shouldn't he? When the trio return to Buffalo. they will need something handsome to sustain their positions. These men once had nerve and pluck, especially the senior partner, but ove of office seems to have annihilated it.

The kingdoms of South Carolina and Engand are at last fairly at issue, I perceive, respecting the imprisonment of colored seamen at Charleston. An English brig, recently driven by stress of weather into the port of that city, had among her crew one Manuel, a colinder process by the police, and committed to orison, to prevent his sowing the seed of insurrection among the slaves of the Palmetto city. The British Consul applied to the State Court for a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Withers of the conquest of California; and the same valued to the writ; whereupon Mr. Mathews was considered and ordered to be engrossed. took an appeal, with a view, probably, to have the matter considered in the United States burn, City Printer.

Was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Cass, calling for copies of the correspondence between the matter considered in the United States Courts. Old Massachuserrs was foiled in her the American Charge of Vience with the Mr. McMullen, who reported the bill would

in a similar way remains to be seen.

A day or two since I saw your old Buckeye friend, Charles Elliott, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on his way from Ohio to attend the Conference about assembling at Boston. If all the dignitaries and influential ministers in that church were as independent and anti-slavery as Father Elliott, the principles of John Wesley would be received and sustained by that large and influential denomination. Dr. Elliott's work on the Sinfulness f American Slavery, in two 12mo volumes, is aid to be an able work. He is preparing for the press a History of Ecclesiastical Matters con-cerning Slavery, with reference to the M. E. C. from 1844 to 1848; and he has other works in contemplation. I learned from him that it is probable two or three new Bishops will be elected by the Conference at Boston. Bishop Soule, it seems, "owns" two slaves! He be-came a slaveholder, I suppose, among other reasons, to demonstrate to the South that he vas an orthodox man. Spirit of Wesley! what think ye of a Bishop in your church, in the nineteenth century, being a slaveholder?

In the Pennsylvania Freeman is a letter from the accomplished ROBERT PURVIS, complaining of the closing chapter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which he thinks is "African Colonization unmasked." I am not surprised that a colored man should be particularly sensitive on reading that chapter, nor that all the friends of the slave should regret several things contained in the chapter referred to. Neither am I surprised that Mrs. STOWE's sentiments on the subject of colonization should be misunderstsod. sagacious editor of the Freeman refers to her unfortunate endorsement of colonization."

so much. By colonization I mean, of course, the Colonization Society. Both Mr. Birney and Mrs. Stowe repudiate the coercive policy of the Colonization Society, or I might, with more exactitude, say, the policy of many of its members. No reasonable man has any objection to voluntary colonization or emigration. Colored eople have the same right, of course, to go to Liberia as they have to California or elsewhere, and no one is justified in blaming them, or those whom they request to afford them aid. But the main feature of the Colonization Society, as we all know, is to force off the free of Executive business, and shortly after adcolored population of the country. Now, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as I happen Now, the to know, holds this policy in abhorrence; and thile they may. Their hour of triumph is a yet she has, through ignorance or inadvertence, used some expressions respecting the Coloniza-tion Society that are much to be regretted. The new volume of BANCHOFT'S History of the United States is a topic of conversation at

as it is among his own countrymen. I would not detract an iota from all the deserved reputation his splendid work has secured to him but it is said, and I partly believe it, that several passages in the first volume, if not in subsequent volumes, relating to human bondage, have been in later editions stricken out! Is it possible? Mr Bancroft, on the publication of his first volume, published before his political aspirations were known to the public system of disposing of the public domain shall or perhaps to himself, commended to me a chapter on Slavery, which he thought would be very gratifying to an "abolitionist." They parties. say this chapter is not found in the late editions, and that passages in other volumes, re-ferring to American slavery, are "non est in-Can any of your readers, Mr. Editor, inform the public of the facts on the subject, inform the public of the facts on the subject, organized with reference to the predominant so that injustice may not be done either to the learned author or to the cause of freedom? If question at present in this country he considso that injustice may not be done either to the it shall appear that Mr. Bancroft has mainmanliness, self-respect, patriotism, ormer times. One of the most valuable parts of this Review is its department devoted to the often part of the performance of all emolument, most heartly shall I, for one, rejoice in-receiving evidence of the fact. But if could stand unless it were based upon the Conjugations. he, like some other authors, has basely truckled

truth of the common report. Well, the Anniversary week is at hand. It is thought that the Annual Meeting of the | Constitution, he should not care how soon the terling, by Carlyle, exposes, somewhat too AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SQterling, by Carlyle, exposes, somewhat too and inderly, we think, the flagrant infidelity of the ingrapher. His infidelity is dogmatical, definit, and disgusting. A man false to Humanity annot be true to God. We have had little attence with Carlyle since his insensate abuse.

Is thought that the Annual Meeting of the Annual Meeting of the Constitution, he should not care how soon the consciously were rent asunder. He expressed this inself opposed to National Conventions, and to surrendering to an irresponsible body the power to prescribe principles, on which the country is to act. The people, he continued, will preside on the occasion. Messrs. John P. RAYMOND, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and E. D. Chuken are Lunderstand to be the principal.

a member of Congress from Washington county, in this State, and has had, for one or two years, a law office in this city. His practice is rapidly increasing, and he has the reputation of being an able and eloquent advocate of human rights. It is hoped that the occasion will attract to this city a numerous body of anti-slavery men and women. The American Anti-Slavery Society holds

its annual meeting the same day, at Rochester, HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. May, 1852. New York. New York, and Messrs. Garrison, Phillips. and others, are expected to address the meeting. This Society would not have been driven from the city—to use the language of its circumspection, prudence, and good nature. TRUTH, on the subject of slavery, can be spoken here boldly, and without serious molestation, if those who utter it do not appear to provoke wrath and opposition. As evidence of this, we may refer to the resolutions adopted last year by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and to the speeches on that occasion. MANHATTAN.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28. Mr. Gwin asked that the Senate would take up the bill providing for the settlement of claims which originated in the millitary operations in California during the years 1846 and 1847. He said he would briefly state the reasons inducing him to this motion. By this morning's mail he received a letter from Col. Fremont, April 13, 1852, in which he said that on the mise evening of the 8th inst., as he was stepping into evening of the 8th inst., as he was stepping into a carriage with his family to visit a friend, he make any allusion to the Presidential election, who were of a low order, rude and insolent; and they were accompanied by a Solicitor's clerk of the same character. No time was allowed him to collect information, or have intercourse with his friends; he was simply informed that he was arrested on the suit of unknown parties, for the sum of \$50,000; that he subsequently ascertained that he was arrested or iabilities connected with his military operations in California during the years 1846 and 1847; that he was confined under lock and key for twenty-four hours, and subjected to the most

exorbitant extortions.

He was requested by Col. Fremont to bring to subject to the notice of Congress, and, in doing so, he made this appeal to the Senate to take up the bill he had mentioned.

The bill was then taken up. Mr. Shields pointed out several defects in the bill as it now stood, and then the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Af-

On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the Senate then took up the resolutions upon non-intervention. Mr. Cooper addressed the Senate in review of the speeches of Mr. Bell and Mr. Soulé upon Mr. Wade got the floor, and the subject was

postponed till to-morrow week. The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Mr. Hamlin reported in favor of printing 17,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Report on Arts and Sciences. Also, to print 32,500 extra copies of the Agricultural part of the same report. This was postponed till to-mor-

Mr. Borland submitted resolutions calling ored seaman, who was taken out of the vessel for information relative to the amount of money paid for printing and binding for the use of the departments. Laid over.

Mr. Shields reported back the bill to pro-

vide for the settlement of the claims arising out the American Charge at Vienna with the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of the Rev. C. L. Brace, was taken up and adopted.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.
Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate till after three o'clock, in defence of the Administration from charges preferred by Messrs. Gwin and Hunter upon the army estimates. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned,

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate proeeded to the consideration of the bill to create a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of Cali-fornia; when it was read a third time, and

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Mr. Pearce resumed and concluded his re-

marks in reply to Messrs. Gwin and Hunter. Mr. Gwin submitted a few remarks in re-

Mr. Rusk took the floor, and moved that the bill be postponed until Monday; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards ad-SATURDAY, MAY 1.

The Senate was not in session to-day. MONDAY, MAY 3.

The chair laid before the Senate a report from the several heads of the departments, of a plan for classifying the duties and salaries

c., of the clerks now employed therein. But Mrs. Stowe no more endorses colonization Mr. Summer presented the resolutions of the than did Mr. Birney in his recent address, nor Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of cheap ocean postage.

The Wisconsin railroad bill was taken up,

and ordered to be engrossed. A bill granting a pension to Jim Capron, a free negro, for revolutionary services, was con-

sidered and ordered to be engrossed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up. Mr. Rusk spoke nearly two hours in support of the amendment granting additional aid to the Collins line, and the bill was then postpon-

The Senate proceeded to the consideration journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27. We briefly noticed last week the proceedings on Tuesday, the 27th. The speeches of Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and Mr. Smith of present, and the reputation of this learned and Alabama, on the Homestead bill, were unimpolished historian seems to be as great abroad portant. Here is an abstract of the speech of Mr. Stephens, given in the Baltimore Sun. It presents the gist of it:

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, took the floor, and after alluding to the policy which had been re-cently pursued, by which a hundred millions of acres of land had been given away, expressed have been adopted. In every free and representative country, he said, there must exist

He did not rise to defend any party or faction, but to lay down grave fundamental principles, without which no Government can be systained. Parties, he contended, must be red to be the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. The majority of the people he be stitution, nor would any Administration be to the South, and been recreant to Liberty, I sustained unless it were actuated by such prin-

He went on to state that if, which he did not admit, the North would not stand up for the to give him credit for nearly \$8,000, being the

pouring of common-place in the Latter Day Pamphlets.

The articles in this number on the Literature of the New Testament, Arctic Searching Expeditions, Wesley and Methodism and Programme of the Surface of Creation of the South as a war against the Lord of Creation of the South as a war against the Lord of Creation of the South as a war against the Lord of Creation the South as a war against preacher, and a true-hearted friend of Liberty. of Creation: the colored man being inferior to No man here can draw larger audiences, or the white, intellectually and mentally, and delight them more. Mr. Culver was formerly who, he said, is an entirely different being. He was proceeding to show the decrease in the number of free blacks, compared with slaves, when his time elapsed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28. The House then resolved itself into a Committe on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead bill

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who had the floor, spoke in favor of the principle of the bill. The Government of the United States, he said, was the largest land owner in the world, and Congress had from time to time disposed of the public lands in various ways, and with general approval. This being the case, and there beig no question as to the power of Congress, he maintained that there is nothing unconstitutional in the bill before the Committee. The ill he considered as not only expedient, but as calculated in various ways, to which he alluded, to promote the general welfare. He expressed himself in favor of that policy

which would people the public domain and give homes to the homeless; and instanced himself as a proof of what may be done by perseverance and industry, being the son of a squatter, and having risen through successive offices to be Governor of Mississippi, and stood there the defender of the bill.

Mr. Parker, of Indiana, went at some length into a definition of his position with reference to the recent Whig caucus, which he said was called merely to determine upon the time and place of the meeting of the said convention. He sagreed from Mr. Stephens as to the want of determination at the North to maintain the Constitution, but coincided with him in his obctions to the action of conventions, and, for his own part, said he would vote for no man late a member of the Senate, dated London, as President who was not true to the Compro-

was arrested by a party of Bow street officers | but should confine himself exclusively to the bill before the Committee, and the usages of constitutional law The Committee then rose, and the House ad-

> THURSDAY, APRIL 29. The rules having been suspended, the House

resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the Homestead bill. Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the Committee. He said he endorsed the action of the seceders from the caucus recently held in the Capitol to the fullest extent. He traced the history of the establishment of new States, and the acquisition of additional territory, to show that a system had invariably been pursued, by which the South was degraded, from the time of the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 down to the passage of the Compromise act; whose insti-

beyond which they must not travel.

The doctrine of State Rights, he said, amounted to this—that slavery is to be protected only where it exists. He said he would support no man as a candidate for the Presidency, who did not own himself to be in favor of the Compromise measures.

tutions were thus kept within prescribed limits,

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, advocated the constitutionality of the bill before the Committee, and contended that those who maintained its unconstitutionality had voted for appropria tions of land which were liable to the same objections. He contended that Congress possess ed the same power to grant lands that it has to appropriate money, and considered the ob ject in increasing territories is the settlement and cultivation of lands; having acquired these, it became the duty of the General Government to settle them, and thus render them productive. He insisted that there is nothing agrarian in the measure under consideration. the effect of which, he said, would be to increase the revenue, by enabling persons by their industry to pay those taxes which at present it is out of their power to do.

The Chairman here stated that the hour laid on the table. have an hour during which to close the debate Mr. McMullen took the floor, and said the bill had been so fully, fairly, and ably debated, that little remained for him to say in conclusion. He then controverted the arguments that had been adduced as to the unconstitutionality of the measure.

He concluded by referring to the political ting to its utmost capacity. aspect of the country, and considered the time which had been spent in political disquisitions as detracting from the character of the country; at the same time expressing his conviction that the Democrats had the power of electing for President one of their party, and said he would vote for no man who would not pledge himself to maintain the Constitution. The Committee then rose, the Chairman re-

ported, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30. Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, for the use of the House, and 3,000 additional copies for the use of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Clingman said that before he voted on this resolution he desired to be informed who was to do this printing, and on what terms.

He was very much surprised that so much time had elapsed without the House being apprized what arrangement the Committee on Printing had made for the execution of the printing of the House. There were rumors—he could not say they were true—that the Committee had given out the printing at an advance of 25 per cent. upon the terms for which responsible men

had offered to do the work.

Mr. Gorman said that this was the usual resolution, and he would call the previous ques-

Mr. Clingman moved to lay the resolution on the table. At the suggestion of Mr. Houston, however, he withdrew the motion until after the House should determine the question on the demand for the previous question. The House then refused to second the de-

mand for the previous question-ayes 46, noes The resolution was postponed until Tuesday

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Stuart of Michigan in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the private calendar, The Committee, after being in session two hours and a half, rose and reported to the House the following bills, with the recommendation that they do pass:

A bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, of the

United States army. Senate bill granting relief to John A. Mc-

Gaw, of New York.

A bill for the relief of Patrick Gass.

A bill for the relief of William H Wells, and

The question being on the engrossment of these bills,
Messrs. Moore of Pennsylvania, and Florence, stated, as they had not been able to obtain the floor to give their views on the Homestead bill, and as they would both have to leave the city this afternoon, they would ask

leave to file their speeches.

[Cries of "Agreed," "Agreed."] The House adjourned, to meet to-morrow.

SATURDAY, MAY 1. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, a quartermaster in the army of the Debate ensued; at the termination of which

under the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed.

Two ineffectual motions were made to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the Homestead bill; and the House also refused to resolve itself into a Com-

mittee of the Whole on the private calendar. And the House then adjourned.

The House took up the Senate bill for the relief of Chas. G. Hunter, and passed it. By amount of losses sustained by him while acting as commander and purser of the steamer Scourge and schooner Taney, at Alvarado. The House, also under a suspension of the rules, passed a bill for the relief of Jane Irwin, on account of the services and losses of her father in the war of the revolution, and allow-

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table.

Various Senate bills were referred to the appropriate committees, and several of them were The House adjourned.

DIED, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, in this city, after a short but painful illness, Professor Walter R. Johnson, aged 57 years. Mr. Johnson was a man of science, a useful Institute, of which he was the Corresponding

honor of their deceased associate: "Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the decease of Professor Walter R. Johnson, late a member, and for some years the Corresponding Secretary of this Institute.
"Resolved, That we entertain a grateful

sense of the services of Professor Johnson as a member and officer of this Institution, and a as of his scientific character and labors. Resolved. That we respectfully tender to the full scholastic information. family of the deceased the expression of our

sincere sympathy in their bereavement. Resolved, That, as a token of our respect for the deceased, we will attend his funeral and wear the usnal badge of mourning.
"Ordered, That these resolutions, signed by

the President and Secretary, be published in the Washington papers, and a copy of them which induced him some days ago to return transmitted to the family of the dec "PETER FORCE. President.

"CHARLES F. STANSBURY."

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1852. The Anti-Slavery Convention met here today. The Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, was chosen President; and George W. Julian, of Indiana, Fred. Douglass, C. C. Burleigh, and Russell Everett, of Pennsylvania, Vice Presi-

dents. The proceedings are unimportant. The following resolutions were adopted by this body to-day, declaring the unalterable purpose of the abolitionists to continue, under circumstances, the discussion of the antislavery question. That, under no circumstances. can any true-hearted abolitionist engage in or connive at any compromise involving the slightest concession to any pro-slavery requisition. The following resolution was offered and warmly debated, but not finally acted upon:

Resolved, That slaveholding is in itself an act of immeasurable wickedness, and the American

church and clergy, of all denominations, connected with it, are held eminently responsible. Evening Session.—Resolutions from the Committee were introduced, declaring that this is not less the native land of the negro than the white man, and that a proposition to remove the former to any other country is in every way as unjust and imprudent as would be proposition to remove the latter; that when the friends of Colonization manifest the same desire to promote the interest of negroes at home that they do abroad, it may then be time for the colored people to consider the Colonization scheme; but, for the present, the colored peo-ple should turn a deaf ear to all Colonization

agents.

The resolutions were supported by several speakers, and opposed by none, and, finally, were unanimously adopted.

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1852. At the Abolition Convention, last evening, the remaining resolutions of the Committee were adopted, including three sympathizing with the cause of Hungary, and expressing surprise that Kossuth, with his knowledge of the natural sympathies of tyrants and oppressors with that kind all over the world, did not see the absurdity of going on a mission of liberty among slaveholders, and saved his cause the damage, and himself the degradation, that has fallen upon it and him

The resolution, which embraced the latter declaration, was subsequently reconsidered, and

Mr. Julian made a speech, in which he advocated a new political organization, to overthrow the present Whig and Democratic parties, and a series of resolutions embracing that purpose was adopted. Frederick Douglass made the closing speech

and at 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned The Hall was crowded during the whole sit-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Franklin arrived at New York on the 27th ult., the Niagara at Halifax on the 28th. the Pacific, at New York on the 2d instant, The advices, to the 21st ult., are not important England was agitated by preparations for the coming election. The friends of Lord John Russell, despairing, it is said, of re-electing him from London, are trying to elect him from Edinburgh. The public mind had been greatly excited by the statement of a captain of a Quebec vessel, that in the spring of 1851 he had seen two vessels imbedded in the ice, drifting towards Davis's Straits, which were supposed to be the ships of Sir John Frankin; but

the story soon fell into discredit. The Arctic expedition sailed on the 15th, consisting of three ships and two propellers. Professor Wilson, the Christopher of Black.

wood's Magazine, has resigned his chair of moral philosophy, in consequence of age and infirmity An interesting debate had taken place in Parliament, on a motion for the appointment

The Court of Exchequer had rendered judgment against Alderman Soloman, setling the point that none but Christians can be sent to Parliament.

Company's charter, and investigate the Com-

pany's Government. The motion was agreed

France still submits meekly to the usurpations of Napoleon. M. Emile Girardin is threatened with a suppression of his journal. Forty-nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2d of December, in consequence of the excessive restrictions on the Press. In the protest of the heirs of Louis Philippe against the confiscation of their property, Poillet and Berryer were counsel for the Orleans family. The Prefect of the Seine, in behalf of the President, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, and the case was postponed. The Central German Emigration Society complain that swindling agents are persuading the Polish peasantry to leave their homes, by representing that the "King of America" has granted to Kossuth vast tracts of land for the purpose of settlement.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA,

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York yesterday, with a large number of pas-sengers from California, and between two and three million dollars in gold. Her passengers came over the Isthmus railroad, which is now completed to within twelve miles of Gorgona.

The Crescent City brings the California mails of the 5th ultimo. The general news is of no particular interest, except so far as it relates to the success of the miners. The floods having entirely subsided, the yield of gold is reported to be larger than ever. The accounts from all the districts are uniformly encouraging,

A war of extermination is reported to have been declared by the whites of Klamath against the Indians. A party of settlers and miners recently surrounded two lodges at Indian Ferry, and shot the men and several squaws. They also destroyed the rancho.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that the Hon. John Sergeant, who has been dangerously ill for some time, was considerably better on Saturday last. His reported death, therefore, as announced in the New York papers of Saturday, and consequently in the National Intelligencer of Monday, was incorrect. Mr. S. has been confined to his room for about Mr. S. has been confined to his room for about est discount, loss and gain, mensuration, surveying, gas six weeks, and, although still severely indisposed a hone is indulged that he will yet recover lours' study. A case, with full printed directions, account. atience with Carlyle since his insensate abuse Culver, are I understand, to be the principal in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. He then ing her thirty-five years' half-pay as a captain speakers. Mr. Raymond is a colored minister, read extracts from the Union and Tribune, in the army.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The agricultural part of the Patent Office Potent out transacting business, on account of the deprint 100,000 extra copies was referred to cease of Mr. Andrews, a member from Maine.

DG We call the atten ion of our readers to the adver thement, in another column, of a private school for boys, established this year at Newport, Rhode Island. Dr. J. George Gunther is one of the most prominent victims made George Gunther is one of the most prominent victims made by the events of 1848-'49 in Germany. As a member of the celebrated popular Diet of Frankfort, he represented there the most decided republican principles, with self saorifice, purity, and ability. Dr. Gunther is at the same time the brother-in-law of Robert Blum, the great representative of the popular interests in the same Diet, and for this reason citizen, and most estimable man. The National the most hateful to the absolutist Powers, and chosen by them as a holocaust, murdered by Windischgratz in Vienna, at their combined instigations. The political conduct Secretary, adopted the following resolutions in of Dr. G., as well as his writings, made him likewise a mark of a most violent and deadly persecution by the absolutists and tyrant rulers of Germany, and, above all, that of Saxony, his home, and of Austria—so far so, that, to escape their clutches, Dr. G. was forced to leave behind him the half of his numerous family, scattered among his friends, and which until yet, could not join him here in this sacred land of refuge. By his deep learning and erudition in nearly all branches of human knowledge, Dr. G. has scarce ly an equal here, as even in Germany, the land of serious high appreciation of his private virtues, as well and solid studies, he ranked among the prominent few for their extensive and various scientific, linguistic, and

> We regret to hear of the death of the Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, who, as we earn from private telegraphic despatches, died at his residence in that State on Friday last. to his home.—Ib.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF SOUTH CARO-LINA on Friday adopted the report of the Committee of Twenty-one, and then adjourned sine die. The vote upon it was-yeas 136, nays 19. National Intelligencer 4th instant.

SENATOR RHETT, of South Carolina, (as we learn from the Charleston Mercury,) has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.—National Intelligencer, 4th.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Rochester, on Tuesday, May 11th, at ten o'clock A. M., and will con-

tinue through the two following days.

Among the speakers and distinguished friends of the cause who will attend the Anniversary are Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury. Abby K. Foster, Samuel May, Jun., Francis Jackson, Charles F. Hovey, Robert Purvis, and

GENERAL CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

AT RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO., OHIO, On Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of

June, 1852. At a Christian Anti-Slavery Convention in Painesville, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call a similar Conven ion at Ravenna. We have fixed upon the above time, and now earnestly invite all, of every sect and name who regard slavery as a dire sin and curse, and desire to see the churcles separated from it, to attend the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

Good speakers are expected from the various parts of the State. We confidently look for a large, earnest, Christian Convention. E. H. FAIRCHILD, J. McELDOWNEY, WILLARD BURR,

HARTFORD, OH10. Apr 113 1852. FREE SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

The next stated meeting of the Free Synod of Cincinnati will be held in the Free Presbyterian Church in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th Friday (28th day) of May, at eleven

Full and accurate statistical reports will be expected.

J. R. GiBSON, Stated Clerk. RIPLEY, O., April 21, 1852. FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

Either of the following named monthly Journals may be THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a Repository of Science, Literature, and General Inte gence, amply illustrated with Engravings.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Herall of Reforms: Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Li e. Profusely illustrated. THE STUDENT, and Family Miscellany: Designed or Children and Youth, Parents and Teachers. Illustra

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER: Devoted to Phonography and Verbatim Reporting, with practical In-

Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassai April 1-3m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti Sla-

very Society is appointed to be held on Tuesday, May 11, three o'clock, P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle. An ab stract of the Annual Report will be presented, with appropriate Resolutions; and Addresses are expected from sev eral distinguished gentlemen. Strangers are invited to call at the Rooms of the Society, 48 Beekman street. S. S. JOCELYN.

LEWIS TAPPAN. WILLIAM E. WHITING. Committee of Arrangements

N B Editors friendly to the cause are requested to give

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

THE above establishment is now commencing its fifth season. The increased secommodations and facilities which have been added from year to year, make it recond to none in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence to all who wish to avail themselves of the great facilities which the Water Cure System, when rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to health, that they can here pursue it under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The very flattering patronage be-towed hitherto by a generous public will serve but to stimulate the proprietor to increased exertions in behalf of all those sufferers who may place themselves under his charge. Terms—\$7 to \$8 per week.

May 6.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor. of a committee to examine the East India

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS' INFORMATION OFFICE, 203 Broadway, New York.

INFORMATION where, when, and how, to secure genu-ine through tickets; the different rates of fare in all the regular conveyances; the times of saling; baggage allow ed, &c., &c., communicated by letter for a fee of \$1. Passage now in clipper ships can be secured—in cabin for \$150 to \$200; in steerage, at \$100 to \$125. Ad iress April 29

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent tisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, porthwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets. S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sub

scription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston (Journal Building.) is also agent for the National Era Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country, is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stack Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally also, to sell ing, leasing, and reating real estate.

127 Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—cornerroom Sept. 19—1y

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C., Afterney and Agent, Washington Cuty, D. C.,

TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
Pay, and Arrenrages of Pay, and the settlement of Ac
counts before the several Departments of the Government,
References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Obio; Hon. B. Wilmot
Pennsylvania; Han. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Ers; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-TUS

MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six years Professor of Chemiscry and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeepsia. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of the United States, at rates lower than the cacalogue prices of any house in New York. Terms cash.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 26 1852. Feb. 5.

THE subscriber informs his friends and former correspondents that he has resumed the Practice of Law, and will hereafter devote his time to the duties of his profession. Agencies (of a legal character) and collections for Northern Ohio will receive prompt attention.

Elvria, Lorain Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1852.—Jan. 15 FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGRAPH.

THE proprietor of this work has received the most libera paironage in America and foreign countries. Its power to solve more problems than all other calculators united, in well known. More time is required to prepare question than to obtain answers to any Euginess computation—inter panies the work Address, post paid, Jan. 1. JOHN E. FULLER, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. THE subscriber proposes to open a private school for boys at Newport, Rhode Island, on Monday, the 3d day of May next. of May next.

In his regular course, he will give instruction in the isual English studies—reading, writing, mathematics, actual intellectual philosophy, and in the Latin, Greek, french, and German languages.

He will prepare lads to enter any of the colleges in the latin of the colleges in the latin of the colleges.

nifed States. If desired, instruction will also be given, for an additiona narge, in other European languages, and also in music and

drawing.

The charge for day scholars will be \$100 a year; for pupils that board with the subscriber, \$300 a year. Payment quarterly in advance.

Dr. J. GEORGE GUNTHER.

Refer to Prof C Beck, Cambridge, Mass; Hon Geor S. Hilliard, Dr S. G. Howe, Prof. H. D. Rogers, Bosto J. H. Calvert, Henry Gilliat, Dr. David King, Newport, R. Newport, April 1, 1852. May 6 THOMAS'S FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY. JUST PUBLISHED. E. C. & J. BIDDLE,

No. 6 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Have Just Published THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY:

esigned to promote Precision in the Use and facilitate the Acquisition of a Knowledge of the English Language. For Beginners. (On the basis of "The First Book of Eig-mology" by James Lynd, A. M.) BY JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D. Formerly Classical Teacher in Friends' Select School, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

16 THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY," by Mr. Lynd, is now in use as a class-book in the Public Schools of New York under the care of the Public School society, and in a large portion of the Public Ward Schools of New York; in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and many other cities. The volume prepared by Dr. Thomas, and now issued from the press, embraces many improvements on the work by Mr. Lynd. Its leading features may be briefly stated thus:

us: 1. The nature of Roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and the dis-1. The nature of Roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and the distinction between primitive and derivative, simple and compound words, are explained.

2. The prefixes and suffixes of Latin, Greek, and other origin are given, and their various meanings fully and clearly stated and explained.

3. Exercises are given, designed primarily to impress on the mind of the pupil the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, and also to introduce to the analysis of the words of our language generally.

4. The principal Latin, Greek and other roots of our language, arranged to alphabetical order, are inserted, and under each is placed the more important English words derived therefrom, with the literal or etymological meaning, and the proper or usually accepted meaning of each affixed to it.

preceding vocabulary to its appropriate Latin, Greek, or the root and thus enabling the pupil who is wholly unac-quainted with any language other than our native tongue, to pursue the study of English etymology without diffi-Throughout the work, distinctive kinds of type are

age on said book, which is, on a copy set not over \$00 miles from Philadelphia, eleven cents; over 5 0 and not over 1,500 miles, twenty two cents; over 1,500 and not over 2,500 miles, thirty-three cents.

The work may be obtained of any of the leading booksellers throughout the Union. Of these the publishers would particularize in New York, C. M. Saxton, 152 Fult nextreet; Cady & Burgess, 60 John street; D. Appleton & Uo., 200 Broadway; Mason & Law, 23 Park Row.

Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.; Cincinnati, H. W. Derby & Co.; Baltimore, Cushings & Bailey; New Orleans, John Ball.

E. C. & J. BIDDLE, Philadelphia

BLACKWOOD'S WAGAZINE. MPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicale,

viz:
The London Quarterly Review—Conservat
The Edinburgh Review—Whig;
The North Butish Review—Free Church;
The Westminster Review—Liberal; and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory Biackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These Repr nts have now been in successful operation in his country for twenty-years, and their circulation is contact it. on the increase, notwithstanding the competition hey emounter from American periodicals of a stuilar llass, and from unmeous Ecclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign peri dicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the ntelligent realing public, and affirds a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

For any two of the Reviews, For any three of the Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Wagazine, For Blackwood and three Keviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money correct in the State where issued will be received at par. CLUBBING. A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of an one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30 and so cn.

The postage on these periodicals has by the late law beer reduced, on the average, about forty per cent.! The following are the present rates, vis: FOR RLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Any distance not exceeding 500 miles 9 cents per quarter Over 500 and not exceeding 1,510 do. 18 do. do. Over 1500 and not exceeding 2,500 do. 24 do. do. FOR A REVIEW.

Over 1500 and not exceeding 2,500 do. 16 do. do.
At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus insuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.
Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Jan. 1. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.
BY Subscriptions received in Washington by Taylor & Maury, Franck Taylor, and W. Adam, Booksellers.

N.B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and bave now 'or sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Norom, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, reyal octavo, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muelin binding, six dollars; in paper covers, for the mail, five dollars.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for she coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

For a single copy—

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. Or they may be sent by mail, any distance under 500 miles, for one cent, postage prepaid.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Aug. I.

Ag. Editors friendly to the asymptotic process.

Aug. 1.

A B Eckman at, New York,

N B. Editors friendly to the assess of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the
object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but
to diffuse assess the almanac are t

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] their own local offices, and the citizens of the for gloomy apprehensions on the part of Southern gentlemen, and no reason for a dissolution of the Union. But I go further. If the North should hereafter claim their share of consideration in these matters-and I hope they will have spirit enough to do that-Southern gentlemen cannot complain, unless they can show that they have a divine right to the "first places." Any right, founded on any superior capacity or intelligence, I trust they will not urge upon us at the present day. It will be in the Government of the country, by the occupation of high official stations, as an impor-tant matter. So do I. To take the Govern-ment from the King of Great Britain, and to design of our glorious Revolution. But the design was to give it to the whole country, and

pirations, and of the most tremendous struggles. It may be in accordance with human nature for one section to desire them all, but having obtained nearly all, it is certainly not reputable to pour out murmuring accusations. Without adding more upon this point, I beg the in-dulgence of the House while I call attention to TO LAY AND COLLECT TAXES, DUTIES, IMPOSTS,

AND EXCISES. Taxation has ever been regarded with jealousy by the Anglo-Saxon. Charles I, it has been said, lost his head by the levy of a twopenny tax of ship-money. I propose to look into the manner in which the power of taxa-

tion has been wielded in this nation.

basis of representation. The North contended that the Government should be one of free people exclusively, and that the representation in Congress should be based wholly upon free population. The South, however, succeeded in obtaining a "compromise," by which threefifths of the slaves are added to the whole number of free persons in the several slaveholding States, as the "representative population." As an equivalent for this concession of the North, the South consented to prescribe in the Constitution, that direct taxes, when laid, should be apportioned among the States in the same manner as representatives. The equivalent, however, has proved to the North wholly fallacious. But four comparatively inconsiderable taxes have been laid since the adoption of the Four hundred gallons of molasses Constitution. "The slaveholding States," in the language of another, "have enjoyed the benefits of this Compromise, without feeling any of its burdens."

period of the first direct tax, the slaves enu- go North. I come now to the power merated, for purposes of taxation, amounted to only 393,219. But when the subject comes up again, the South will find the North for direct

tion to their respective representations in the Senate and House of Representatives. This was money in the Treasury of the United Statement, showing the cost of transportation basis, in fact, much more favorable to the South than to the North. The money was collected by one rule, and distributed by another. The distribution to the South was undoubtedly greater than their contributions. They received, by this act of Government, more money, in virtue of their slave basis of representation, than they ever paid in direct taxes. It will be seen, therefore, that, under the compromise of "taxation and representation," they have never sacrificed a dollar; that they have obtained the advantage of slave representation without any equivalent. For some thirty-five years, no serious effort has been made by the North to resort to this constitutional mode of taxation. During all this time the slaves to be enumerated, for the purpose of taxation, have numbered from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Here, sir, is a clearly constitutional right which might be made to fall heavily upon the South, and no resort to it for the last thirty- tion of the United States mails in each slave

A word of indirect taxation. The expense of collection of duties upon imports and ton-nage in the North has been exhibited as an instance of Northern oppression! This view of the subject has been taken without any regard to the amount of revenue collected in the free States. Let us see how the matter stands I hold in my hand a statement showing the total amount of revenue derived from customs, and the expenses of collection, from 1791 to 1850, as appears by McGregor's Progress of America, and from a statement kindly furnished me by the Secretary of the Treasury. I respectfully ask for it the attention of the

people. Thus much for direct taxation.

Expense of collection - - 54,257.320 Amount of revenue in free States - 932,222,911 Expense of collection in slave States - 17.362.393

lars in the South has been nearly double that point. facts, when thus presented, without any sophisbeing judges, with no just cause of complaint.

and excises, is one of the most important acts of have on several occasions exercised the right sovereignty. If the power of taxation has been abused, and generally wielded against the interquishments. These acquisitions have been ests and wishes of our Southern friends, I admit it may be a just cause of complaint on their part.

It is impossible, Mr. Chairman, for me to go into the effects of all the tariff acts upon all sections sum of \$15,000,000. In 1819 we purchased of the Union. I do not propose to do that. But Florida, and advanced in cash \$5,000,000. In there are some facts going to show that in this 1842, from three to five millions of acres of matter the North have not committed substantial aggressions against the South. I know, sir, it is believed by many in the South, that they have been always injured in the exercise of they have been always in juried in the exercise of the power of taxation; and I dare say it is supposed by many that a majority of the South have scarcely ever voted for the revenue laws under which we have lived; but if it be found, upon investigation, that a majority of the Southern members of this House have voted for a far, all the acquisitions were for the use of the majority of all the tariff acts passed since 1789, South, and all the relinquishments at the ex-I think they are estopped from presenting a bill pense of the North. For these acquisitions our of indictment against the Government of the Government paid from the common Treasury North in this matter.
In the House Journal may be found the year

and nays upon twenty-one tariff acts, and of these a majority of the Southern members have voted for twelve, and against only nine. I hold in my hand the votes of Southern members upon these acts. They are as follows

									Yeas.	Na
Tariff	of	August	10,	1790	100	-	4	50	22	3
7 . 84		March	3,	1791	1	1		14	7	19
- 15		May	2,	1791	1	1		-	11	15
- 64		March	3,	1797	1	1	-	Tu.	27	11
46		July	8,	1797	123		-		14	31
46		March	26,	1804	-	-	-		47	00
i.e.		March	27,	1804	4	-		-	27	20
**		July	1.	1812			4			15
25		July	29,	1813			6		275	21
66		April	27,	1816	3+1				25	38
- 44		April	20,	1818	1 3	1	4	1 5	19	33
4.5		May	22.	1824					19	70
		May		1828			-			62
41				1828	-	1		- 2		24
44				1830			-			12
11		July		1832			-			31
- 66			-	1833					84	4
4.6				1842					17	75
11			25	1016					00	90

House; and I am confident an investigation of the Journals will show that no tariff, distaste-North are entitled to discharge the duties of ful to the South has remained long on the offices in their section, but the offices at large statute-book. It is a little striking, sir, that should be filled from all sections in proportion the first tariff, upon which sufficient interest to population. If the experience of the past is was felt to take the yeas and nays, and the was felt to take the yeas and nays, and the worth anything, it certainly affords no ground last tariff—the one now on the statute-book eceived an overwhelming majority of the Southern vote. It is easy to talk of Northern aggression; but here are facts, and I commend entlemen to a critical examination of them. ince 1833, a period of about nineteen years, ve have lived under a tariff voted for by the outh, with the exception of some four years.

But I am aware it is often affirmed by our southern friends that they pay more than their ust proportion of the revenues of the country. Since 1833, the tariff acts, being to a great exobserved that the distinguished gentleman, to whom I have referred, considers a participation of four years, have not, I am bound to believe, tent the work of the South, with the exception contained unjust discriminations against that ection. The statements generally made, of the benefit of the tariff to the North, of the amount of money that it throws into their give it to our own citizens, was one important | hands at the expense of the South, I know are in a great degree fallacious, and had I time, I not to the South or North exclusively. The system is a tax on consumption. Our people "first places" in all Governments, among all are taxed mainly according to their necessities, people, civilized and uncivilized, have been according to what they may need to eat, drink, deemed objects worthy of the most ardent asbe demonstrated that the North bears even more than their share of the burdens of taxation, in proportion to their ability to acquire. Let me give an illustration.

In 1850, the receipts from customs amounted to \$40,000,000. Maine and South Carolina, if assessed with a direct tax, agreeably to the Constitution, in a revenue of \$40,000,000 would pay about \$1,000,000. Now, let us assume for moment that the slaves of South Carolina consume no articles paying duty. The white copulation of that State, being a fair average of that of all the other States, would consume nough to pay of the \$40,000,000 revenue, \$560,000, and Maine would pay, upon the same principle, \$1,160,000! I have assumed First, of direct taxation. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, a contest arose between the North and the South, as to the

> In the Patent Office Report for 1849, is an account of the management of one of the best plantations in South Carolina. There are upon this plantation two hundred and fifty-four slaves, upon which the following cash expenses were incurred in one year:

Two hundred pairs of shoes \$175, annual supply of hats, \$100
Bill of cotton and woollen cloth one hundred cotton comforters in lieu of bed blankets
One hundred oil-cloth capotes
Twenty small woollen blankets for infants Calico dress and handkerchief for each woman and girl
Christmas presents in lieu of negro crop Fifty sacks of salt
Four hundred gallons of melesses

The above articles are given as the whole consumption of two hundred and fifty-four The slave basis of representation is equal to slaves, exclusive of what is produced on the some twenty-four Congressional constituencies, and how much has been received by the Government in direct taxes? McGregor, in his the amount of duties actually paid upon them. Progress of America, puts down the whole I will not pursue this matter further; but I amount at \$12,000,000. Not only has there | think it is evident, from this illustration, that | been little resort to direct taxation, but when resorted to the South have had comparatively few slaves for which to be taxed. In 1798, the

Let us see if there are Southern grievances upon this point. I find, by examination, that taxation, and itself against it, whatever has there is one post office in the North to eleven been said upon the subject to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Cartter, (in his seat.) That is true.

Mr. Cartter, (in his seat.) That is true. Mr. SMART. It is proper that I should all pays the bills for this branch of the public service? Why, sir, the men, women, and children with this subject. In 1836, an act of Congress was passed, depositing the surplus revenue with the States; and about \$27,000,000 were actually distributed to the several States, in proporto the following tables, which I have condensed

States, and was distributed according to rep- in each free State and Territory, for ten years,

also,	the	amo	un	t o	tr	evenue	for	the same tir	ne:
					(Cost of T	ran.	s. Net Rever	me.
	0 -		-	20	-	\$548,69	3 00	\$684,205	42
New	Ham	pshir	0	4	4	345,55	5 00		
Vern	ont	1	-	40	211	398.64	3 00		
Mass	achus	etts		-	20	1,226,43	3 00		
Rhod	e Isla		-		40	102,18	2 00	308,125	
Conn	ectica	it	20	4		531,55	9 00	781,572	21
	York	3.5	-	-		3,061,48			
New	Jerse	V -	-30		4	584,66	0 00		
Penn	sylva	nia	100	-	4	1,684,95	3 00	3.187.982	
Ohio	7/4/59		1	-	10	1,784,93	6 00	2,007,657	
Mich	igan	20	-			509,88	5 00	430,597	
India						690,99	4 00		
Illing	is .		-	1	-	1,239,38	5 00	659,909	17
Iowa	1		-		13	128,57			
Wise	onsin		-		1	199,66			
Minn	esota	Ter	rito	ry		1,57			
1					8	13.039.18	7 00	\$19 723 940	37

Net revenue - - - - \$6 684 753 37 Statement, showing the cost of transportaave years. Does this look like Northern ag-gression? Rhetoric and oratory may give to 30th June. 1851; also, the net revenue from the winds the complaint of aggression, but the Post Office during the same period, in said States:

					Cost of Ira	ms.	Net Keven	ne.
Delaware	-	-	0-5		\$89,812	00	\$101,632	69
Maryland	-			4	1,366,536		1,067,798	
Virginia	1	-	-	-	1.842,927	00	1,236,203	
North Caro	lin	a	-	hi.	1,600,270	00	409,518	10
South Caro	lina	1		-	1,154,147	00	693,263	
Georgia -	-			-	1,514,537	00	812,576	70
Florida -	140		1	0/4	374,135	00	128,132	90
Missouri -	3-1			-	697,538	00	586,405	
Kentucky						00	699,297	05
Tennessee	-	130	-		798,926	00	515,932	84
Alabama			3		1,832,226	00	711,422	
Mississippi	-	1	1		866,485	00	462,357	99
Louisiana	-		54		529,103	00	965,403	
Arkansas	1				556,352	00	120,066	29
Texas -					334,336	00	88,015	45
				- 54	\$14,716.761	00	\$8,601,026	09
					8,601,026		***************************************	

It will be seen by this statement, that in a period of ten years \$6,000,000 have been paid by the citizens of the North, by the men, women, and children of that section of our It will be seen by these figures that the South have collected only about one-fourth of the whole duties on imports and tonnage. In fine, sir, the expense of collecting one hundred dol
But, sir, I have not time to dwell upon this

I ask the attention of gentlemen to the action try, really furnish our Southern friends, they of the Government under the power to acquire eing judges, with no just cause of complaint.

But to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, expressly granted by the Constitution; but we

f the nation	1							
To France	4.06	3	-		-	2	-	\$15,000.000
To Spain	40 4		4	-	3	-	-	5,000,000
To Texas	+ 3 F			-	*	*		10,000,000
Total								\$30,000,000
100 The 100 Th	131160					Sec.	-	

sequence of our acquisitions, I ask gentlemen to consider the value of real and personal of Indian titles? property, according to the late census, in the States acquired from foreign countries. I hold in my hand an authentic statement, which I

	States. \$22,131,914		se States.
	- 21,436,138		- \$227,029,092 - 51,114,488
Total -	- \$43,568,052	Florida - Missouri	
		Arkansas	- 36,368,76
		Total-	- \$435,675,694

Such is the vote given in the Journals of the I ask honorable members, who seem to excess of land in the South, thus disencum-

under this Government. But I have not done. Texas is a slaveholding State: California is Utah and New Mexico are open to slavery. This, I believe, is not denied by any one. Henry Clay has stated such to be the fact, and so, I think, Senator Downs has very recently

Our whole acquisition of Mexican territory amounts to 834,000 square miles, and is appropriated as follows:

Texas New Mexico Utah	237,321 219,774	square miles
Total Not open to S.		

California - - - - - 188,982 square miles. from their contiguous position they have the power to settle it. Four-fifths of this acquisimade herself free. But this is not all. The Missouri Compromise line has been altered to

language: By that 'act of annexation a part of the Missouri Compromise line, one hundred miles of it on a straight line, was abolished, and a new line substituted, nearly three hundred miles long on its two sides, cutting deep into free soil, and converting it into slave soil. The six beautiful counties of the Platte country were gained to Missouri by this operation gained to a slave State, and carved out of free erritory, made free by the Compromise of 1820, and all by the help of Northern votes."

Sir, if complaints are to be made in the premses, Southern gentlemen are the last persons

to prefer them.

It may be proper in this connection to say a word in relation to the Northwest Territory.

We are often told by Southern gentlemen, that Virginia gave up this Territory for the exclusive use of the North. In reply to this, I ask gentlemen to recollect that Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, claimed the same Territory, and those States, together with Virginia, ceded their rights to this tract of coun-It may be said, further, that even if Virginia had the best claim, her cession was a voluntary act of her own, and not a Northern aggression. But has the South been deprived of the use of this tract of country in consequence of the cession? Not at all. The sons of the South have enjoyed it in common with those of the North. There are at this moment, I am confident, as many citizens from the South as from the North upon this Territory, in proportion to the population of each section of the Union.

I am now naturally brought to quote again

from the Constitution: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory of the United States." Under this provision it is contended that we are authorized to make regulations concerning the public lands. How have we exercised this authority? Has any injustice been done to the Southern States in the action of the Goyernment, or in the conduct of the North upon this matter? How does the cause stand? The

lands have been held, among other purposes, as a source of revenue to the Government.

The receipts for public lands have b

follows:	corpus for	Par	Alle Talles	nave been	ao
Fre	e States.		Slar	e States.	
Ohio	\$20,853,694	33	Missouri	\$13,674,258	62
Indiana	21,870,255	57	Alabama	17,722,124	74
Illinois	20,491,177	17	Mississippi		
Michigan	11,704,607	76	Louisiana	4,405,389	
Iowa	3,402,878	88	Arkansas	4,071,121	
Wisconsin	6.243,321	13	Florida	1,294,893	
Total	\$84,565,934	84	Total	\$54 521 035	41

\$30,044,899 43 Showing that there have been received for the sale of public lands from the free States, \$30,044,899.43 more than from the slave States, up to the 30th of September, 1851. I obtain this information from a statement furnished me by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thus much for the revenue from the sales of public lands, and the men who have furnished that revenue. Sir, I shrink from nothing in this investigation; and I now ask the attention of the House to an abstract from a statement furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the donations, grants, and reservations of land to the

Free States.	Acres.	Slave States.	Acres.
Ohio 1	11,152,523	Missouri	3,310,694
Indiana	3,566,667	Alabama -	
Illinois	3,515,341	Mississippi -	3,895,468
Michigan -	0,310,317	Louisiana -	10,218,534
Iowa	1,997,445	Arkansas -	6,438,357
	3,318,476	Florida	2,096,564
California -	500,000		
		Total	30,412,850
Total 3	0,360,729		30,360,729

By which it appears that the slave States have received 52,121 acres more than the free States. The donation for the Illinois and Mobile Central Railroad is not included in this calculation, it being of a character of the Cumber-land Road, for the benefit of several slavehold-

ing and non-slaveholding States.

These donations, grants, and reservations, have been made to six slaveholding and six free States. If there is any propriety in making them, they should be made according to population. This proposition is, I think, apparent. If one State has 500,000 children to be taught in schools and colleges, and another has 1,000,000, lands should be given to each State, if given for educational purposes, in the same ratio. So, if they are given for any other purpose. I ask, then, the attention of gentle-men to the population of States to which lands

have been	given. It is	s as follows		
	States.	Slave	States.	
	- 1,980,408	Missouri -		-682 04
Indiana -	- 988,416	Alabama	S. CON	771,67
Illinois -	- 851,470	Mississippi		606,55
	397,654	Louisiana		511.97
Wisconsin	- 305,191	Arkansas		209,63
Iowa	- 192,214	Florida -	1-56	87,40
Total -	4 715 353	Total	9	080 90

Here is a population, in round numbers, of 4,700,000 in six free States, and 2,800,000 in the same number of slaveholding States.

The six slaveholding States have one-half as much population as the six free States, and have received, not one-half, but more of the public domain. If, indeed, a citizen in a free State is equal to a citizen in a slaveholding State, then the land States of the South have little reason to complain. But what of the future? I ask a moment's attention to the donations of land, prepared in the United States

State, then the land States of the South have little reason to complain. But what of the future? I ask a moment's attention to the donations of land, prepared in the United States

State, then the land States of the South have little reason to complain. Such indeeds medicine: One is product in a Anglo-Saxon capacity; of his sacrifices and sufficiently formed in the United States. The was formerly the editor of the ferrings for health; and when health returns, he feels that he has carned it, and paid, by pain

Free States.	Acres.	Slave States.	Acres.
Michigan -	341,760	Missouri	890,880
Wisconsin -	599,040	Arkansas	1,873,920
Iowa	3,107,417	Alabama	1,205,760
Ohio	302,195	Florida	5,882,880
Illinois	35,000	Louisiana	13,508,259

This is the programme of legislation for the talents." present session. Let gentlemen study these figures, and remember that even Northern men can be found to talk of aggressive legislation upon the South! So much for donations, grants, and reserva-

tions of lands. But I have not yet explained the whole con-Total\$30,000,000

It is true that a part of the Louisiana purchase is now free, but by far the larger part of this is waste territory, and of no value. To give a just idea of the benefits derived by the free and slaveholding States relatively, in control of the stringuishment of Indian titles. To whom have the benefits and advantages of the stringuishment of the stri this Government accrued in the extinguishment

kindly furnished me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, amounts to 481,644,448 acres. The Indian title has been extinguished by purchase, to 203,889,091 acres of Southern territotory, and to 187,759,351 acres of Northern territograms. ritory. The excess of Southern territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, is 106,125,746 acres. At \$1.25 per acre, the

statement is precisely accurate; as in two or Much complaint has been made by some of three instances Indian tribes were located in our Southern friends, at the disposition of our what is now partly the slaveholding, and that two thirds of the cost of these fortifications are in the slaveholding States. This states is now nothing, if you only have the right med-

> the purchase of lands from the Indians. Before I conclude, I shall allude to other expenses immediately connected with this subject, and in consequence of which the whole Southern country was freed from the presence of

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES NORTH AND SOUTH

But I must pass along. There are many matters of less importance, which illustrate the unfortunate character of this charge of aggression. Among the grants of power, we are authorized to coin money. Now, there are three establishments for this purpose at the It is not an answer to this statement to say | South—one in North Carolina, one in Georgia, that Utah and New Mexico will remain free. According to the provisions of their Territorial North, in Philadelphia. It will be recollected could demonstrate it to any one. Our tariff system is a tax on consumption. Our people very, if adjacent States will have it so; for, tioners have been denied their reasonable request. The Southern establishments have been tion is, in truth, open to slavery propagandism.

Even California was not made free by Northern votes, against the votes of the South. She may as well say that the business men of New York and New England would be very glad to be visited with a Southern aggression of a simgive territory to the State of Missouri. Hear ilar character. It cannot be said that the Colonel Benton, upon the annexation of the Platte country. In a speech delivered in the United States Senate, he uses the following the mint operations for 1851. An official docu ment, sent into Congress from the Treasury De partment, shows the mint operations of the United States, during the year 1851, to have

GENERAL RACAPITULATION. No. of Pieces. - 24,985,736 - 3,527,000 \$52,689,878 4 10,122,600 0 Philadelphia New Orleans - - Charlotte, N. C. -105,366 83,856 Total - - 28,701,958 \$63,488,524 43

The expense of coinage at Philadelphia is forty-two hundredths per cent.; at New Orleans one and eight hundredths per cent.; at Charlotte three and fifty-five hundredths per cent.; and at Dahlonega three and thirteen hundredths per cent.

It is impossible to comment, in detail, upon all the acts of Government in a single speech. Nor is it necessary for this defence; for I have Southern testimony of a very comprehensive character. I will read:
"In many instances of the highest import-

ance and greatest moment, the policy of the United States has been in favor of the South, and under the control of the South." * * * * * * "I remember to have heard Mr. Calhoun South always had, and always would, control

the Government when united. This is abun-

dantly shown in our past history.
"Since the formation of the Federal Government, the Southern States have given to the Union nine Presidents out of thirteen; and have had a very large proportion of all the Federal offices. Three-fourths of this time the South have been in power, and have had the control of the Government."—Extracts from Speech of Hon. B. F. Perry. House of Repre-sentatives, South Carolina, December 11, 1850. But I do not ask honorable members to rely on general assertions concerning the more important operations of Government. I have some additional facts and figures. I am able show the total expenditure, in each section,

for internal improvements by the General Government, from 1791 to 1837. These facts are taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury of January 17th,

1835, and March 16, 1838. By this data the expenditures have been:

The appropriations made for light-houses,

since 1837, are as follows: In the free States and Territories In the slave States and Territories Add these appropriations to the expenditures already stated, and we have this result: Expenditures and appropriations

Expenditures and appropriations

Excess in slave States - -I have little more than time to state the facts, which I wish gentlemen of this House to consider, and I pass to another point which I think should not be overlooked. This nation, from its common Treasury, has made immense ex-penditures for the peculiar benefit of our Southern brethren; to protect them from and relieve them from the Indian race. Who, sir, does not realize that the means to carry on the Indian wars, and to keep up commerce with the Indian tribes, in the South and Southwest, came from the common Treasury of the na Government has only oppressed them, to listen to the language of the distinguished individual of South Carolina, when I have I have the language of the distinguished individual as it were, is enough to do when I have I of South Carolina, whom I have already quoted. What does he say? Hear him.

"There are the Indian wars on the Southern frontier, for the protection of the Southern people, at a cost to the Federal Government of near \$200,000,000. This is surely feeling the heels you are but one prolonged nausea; with power and influence of the Union, not by its

- 4,385,412 Total - - 23,361,699 He is a man of high honor, firmness, and

It is per- Fortifications upon the Coast and Northern

grudge even California, to look at this state- bered, would amount to \$132,657,182. Its ex- works repaired, the new works completed, or athy to death's door; but, changing drivers, ment, and then decide for themselves who have realized the benefit of foreign acquisitions tent is more than twice as large as all New have realized the benefit of foreign acquisitions. Left is more than twice as large as all New have realized the benefit of foreign acquisitions. Left in a jiffy. This friend had a sick headache,

of the funds of the nation for purposes of coast defence, I will make an exhibit of the extent of the American coast. I have made a state- ferent from the scarlet fever of Allopathy, as ment from information kindly furnished me by Professor Bache and Major Stevens, of the Coast Survey Office: I ask attention to it.

200	TELL PROPERTOR PRINCES TO	10	001 6	Det.					Nuce	acces were	
	Maine	-		3		+	4	2	-	1,355	
3	New Hampshir	0	629	4		141	400	*	1	18	
3	New Hampshir Massachusetts	-	39	4		-~		-		887	
3	Rhode Island Connecticut New York	3	-38	-		3-0	-13		-	230	
3	Connecticut	-	-	-	000	-	-	-	100	236	
3	New York -	9	-	-	4	-	4.		5.5	50	
(8)	Nam Jargay									570	
2	California -	40	Za.	413	1	28	363	-	-	1,110	
2	Oregon -	-		123	-	120		-	9.00	1.170	
	United States shore	li	nec	of t	he	gre	at]	La	kes	as follow	å
	Lake Superior Lake Michigan	w.		-	-		4	4	4	855	
	Lake Michigan		220					1-	-	1,100	
1	Lake Huron Lake Erie Lake Ontario	4	500	*	-		2	-	-	420	
2	Lake Erie	-	-				4	-	-	350	
	Lake Ontario				1	2	125	-	1	200	
7										No.	
)	Fotal	-		100	1	-9	-	3		8,492	
-	Slave States. Delaware - Maryland -								Sta	tute mil	į
3	Delaware -		-	-	-	-	-	-		230	
7	Maryland -	-		03		1			1	730	
	Virginia	-		-	-		1	N		247	
0	Virginia North Carolina	-		14	7.	U.S	1	1/2	77 2	845	
	South Carolina	4	-	1	1	. 2	-	100		205	
Ö	Georgia -	12		0	-	-	1	195	-	250	
-	Florida	-	-	-	-		-	2.4	38.4	1.943	
9	Alabama Mississippi - Louisiana -	2	300	-				-		240	
9	Mississippi -	-		1	-		4	11/2	99	155	
	Louisiana -	-	-			70		100	19	1,247	
3	Texas		13	13	. 7	10		12		940	
	Total	-					100		G	7,032	
3	-								10-		
)	By the facts h	e	e 1	ore	sei	ate	d	it	wil	l be se	ė

324,454 00 that the shore line of the slaveholding States is more than one thousand miles less than that of the free States and Territories; and yet they in the slaveholding States have received two thirds of the national expenditures for purposes of coast defence.

There are many other matters upon which I might dwell. I have not noticed all the expenditures of Government, nor is it possible for me to do so on the present occasion. It is fair to state that in the construction of naval vessels, &c., the larger amount has been expended at the North; but with very good reasons. The cost of construction at the North has been much less. This is no aggression, but the exercise of a wise economy. Put this and whatever other items of a similar character that may appear upon the record down to the Northern account, and still I affirm that, taking into consideration the expenditures of every description, they are very far from furnishing our Southern friends any decent reason for complaint.

ROLIAN PIANO FORTES.

**HALLET, DAVIS, & CO, the long established and cele brated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Solton accommodate their Solton and tull supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Æblian accommands the superior instruments, and improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard in a large and tull supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Ablian accomments of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, & CO, has been divested of the hard improvement of Messrs. H, D, There are many other matters upon which f say, not many years before his death, that the our Southern friends any decent reason for

complaint.

Before concluding, I must briefly allude to one other cause of uneasiness, it has been said that the people of the North make money out of the commerce of the country. This is put down among the list of grievances. But are the North to blame for that? The question is briefly answered by a writer in De Bow's Commercial Review, a work of high authority and standing at the South. Hear him:

"The ships of the North come to our shores to the state of the state o

globe—silks and teas of China, coffee from Brazil, the manufactures of England, France, the spice of Sumatra, the gold of California. For almost every article of necessity and luxu-Brazil, the manufactures of England, France, the spice of Sumatra, the gold of California. For almost every article of necessity and luxury we use from foreign countries, we are indebted to Northern enterprise, to which we annually pay a large tribute, the immense profits of which might accrue to ourselves had we the enterprise and energy to enter the field. Will any man of sense pretend to say that there is any action of the General Government to prevent a merchant of Charleston, Sayannah, or In the slave States - - \$5,614,113 60 vent a merchant of Charleston, Savannah, or vent a merchant of Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, from fitting out ships for the whaling business, importing teas from Canton, In the free States - 4,292,593 23 New Orleans, from fitting out ships for the Excess in the slave States \$1,321,520 37 or coffee from Brazil? Are the duties on for-

as a good-natured intruder, that can be winked and bowed and smiled out. Diseases are mere callers, ready to stop at the door and leave their eard, or to sit five minutes and be off—a very different set from the old, surly, obstinate tenants, who held our bones and organs upon inas it were, is enough to do what once ounces, \$1.50; pounds, and quarts, could scarcely effect. This is jugglery, we fear, or worse. No man, on recovery, can look back with an applauding conscience upon his own sincere endeavors, as once ple, at a cost to the Federal Government of near \$300,000.000. This is surely feeling the power and influence of the Union, not by its exactions and oppressions, but by its care, professed in the entire removal of the Indians from the Southeon States, at a cery leave expense to the Federal Government."

And who its the honorable B. F. Perry ? In January, 1851, the Washington Union, Thomas Ritchie, editor, held the following language concerning him:

"We have been taught to appreciate his character. He was formerly the editor of the Greenville Mountainner, and displayed great talents in his arduous vocation.

"Uring the unliffication storm of 1832-33 he was a Union man. He is now a prominent member of the bar, and a distinguished delegate in the House of Representatives of that State, (South Carolina.) Even the breath of suspicion has never tarnished his secutcheon. He is a man of high honor, firmness, and state, 1800 the continuous vocation.

But, balt. We are ashamed to think how the House of Representatives of the State, 1800 the Carolina and potion, every farthing which the violated has the effective of the same of the bar, and a distinguished delegate in the House of Representatives of that the seed of the seed swimming eyes to descry your nurse approaching

Class A - - 2,598,810 2,131,214 1,272,007

"B - - 4,387,108 4,217,108 1,282,621

"C - - 630,442 130,442 125,663

States

States

Class A - - 1,673,328 1,452,528 447,119

"B - - 9,241,358 8,955,861 1,050,283

"C - - 8,300,580 3,772,386 1,238,688

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"States**

The classes A, B, and C, embrace the old**

Class A - - 1,673,328 1,452,528 447,119

"B - - 9,241,358 8,955,861 1,050,283

"C - - 8,300,580 3,772,386 1,238,688

States**

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"B - - 9,241,358 8,955,861 1,050,283

"B - - 9,241,358 8,955,861

in a jiffy. This friend had a sick headache, It will be seen that the total estimated cost took three pills of pulsatilla, and before she of these works amounts to \$33,661,512; and could get the bottle corked up again, she was Union. I think the statement is, if anything, most favorable to our Southern friends.

But I have not time to say more relative to Lakes.

Has stated in the statement is anything, ment embraces the defences not only on the fun, and teething and convulsions medical diversions. Scarlet fever, that bloody horror of the To give a more just view of this application nursery, the moment he sees Dr. Hanemann,

"comes right down." Indeed, the old red dragon is crest-fallen, and goes about as dif-Red Jacket, civilized into drunkenness and into a ditch, was from the whilom savages who greeted a midnight village with a war-whoop, The shore line of the United States of Amer- and found their way into it by the light of its ica, including bays, sounds, &c., is as follows: | blazing roofs!

If one dies under this practice, we are assured that "all men must die when their time comes, in spite of all medicine. And this seems rational. But if it had been Allopathy, they would have taken us by the button, shook their sad heads, sighed, and ejaculated. "strange!" as if no excuse could be given for a man who died in the pale of the old school. It was evidently suicide.

Then, too, there is no harm done, even if there is no good, we are told. Pa and ma are afraid of strong medicine! But these darling little dainties, these pills for fairies, you may take any number of without danger. Indeed, their pow-er is inversely as their number. Three are better than four, two better than three, one better than two, and none at all better thanbut we will not say that.

But we have observed how much more med-

icine is taken by many of our kind friends of this school than by us. To be sure, a stout blue pill is a mountain by the side of their Homeopathic dust. But then we only take such once a year. Now, medicine so harmless as those dear little phials contain is a very tempt-

Life with some nervous people becomes an interesting game. Their body is a forest, pains are the wild beasts, and pellets the means of hunting them, and the patient lies in wait for a pain with as much zeal as a hunter among the reeds for the descent of a flock of ducks. and she have got something that will do the business for them.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

PATENT AGENCY.

The sums expended in the District of Columbia are included, amounting to about New York?"

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENDING ARE INCLUDIONARY PENDING AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENDING AGENCY FOR CLAIMS AGENCY FOR CLAI The sums expended in the District of Columbia are included, amounting to about \$500,000; but I have excluded from the statement the expenditures for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississipi rivers, and for the Cumberland road—these thoroughfares leading through both sections of the country. If an not able to give the amount expended from 1837 till the present time; but the figures will. I think, demonstrate that the impression has been very erroneous as to the sums expended in each section of the Union for internal improvements.

As intimately connected with this subject, I have a statement, showing the total expenditure for light-houses from 1791 to 1837.

The sums expended in the District of Columbia and Present time; but the figures will, I think, demonstrate that the impression has been very erroneous as to the sums expended in each section of the Union for internal improvements.

As intimately connected with this subject, I have a statement, showing the total expenditures from 1791 to 1837.

The sums expended from the statement of the Ohio in the States are responded in this extract. And if they do not think so, they have the same right enjoyed by the citizens of my own State, to become carriers for themselves and the world, to enter into both foreign and constraints.

As intimately connected with this subject, I have a statement, showing the total expenditure from the reports already referred to. I have condensed that statement, and will provide the statement of the original claims, which have never been presented for any war. Either original claims, which have never been presented for suspended or claims for increase of pension where only a part of what was justly due to the remark will apply with equal force to every branch of business known to civilization.

BY HENDRY LAMDS, &C.

The subscriber laving been prepared to any of the long of variants of variants and the very and constraints and constraints and constant and constraints are delivery pay, commutation and extension and extension and extension

cown opinion of. We have stack therefore to the good old paths of medicine, and refused to remove a landmark—blister, lancet, pill, bolus, lotion, potion, all are yet objects of respectful reverence. We have grave moral doubts as to this insidious, mysterious, tasteless Homeopathy. It seems not unlikely to be part of a general tendency to effeminacy which is creeping in with wealth and refinement. There is a strong aroma of indolence about it. It requires no exertion, no self-denial. Taking medicine, once a manly and heroic achievement, has become a mere sugar-plum affair.

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